The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 12,274 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called *to the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
B. M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	J. S. Murray	13th ,,
** SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
B. M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
** ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Whaler	4th May.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th ,,
				Tuesday
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B. L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the following dates :—April 7th and 21st and May 5th, and 19th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 13, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.			To sail.
BISAGNO	...	,,	21st April 1888.
STURA	..	,,	12th May 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 19, 1888

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
AMPHIRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,300	550	25th April.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	25th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	25th Apl. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid steamship "AUSTRALASIAN," 3,700 tons, will sail from Bombay for London early in May. It is expected that the steamer will be ready to leave on the 10th May, but the exact date will be advertised later on.

She will be followed by her sister ship the "DAMASCUS," 3,700 tons, of the same line, which will leave Bombay on 24th May.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and passages can now be secured at moderate rates.

The voyage to London including all stoppages will, it is expected, be made in 22 days, the time taken by the Australasian on her last two voyages.

For particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S.S. "BELGRAVIA," SAILING 19TH APRIL.

THIS well known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons will sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort for first-class passengers. Two and four berth cabins on deck. The refrigerating room ensures an unlimited supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd April 1888.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free ; and Rs. 17 including postage for the United Kingdom

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COCONADA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th April, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, 9th April, (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 16th April, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 11th April, at noon.
S. S. Kerbela 1978 ,, ...on or about 9th May.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmugao every SATURDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO for Bombay every WEDNESDAY at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

		Rs.	
BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	15	0
Do.	Second Class ,,	7	8
Do.	Deck without diet ,,	1	0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, April 5, 1888. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	1880	On or about 24th May 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March, 1888. Agents.

HEAD LINE.

THE S. S. INISHOWEN HEAD will be LEAVING L Shed, PRINCE'S DOCK, on or about the 12th instant, for ANTWERP. Has good accommodation for a few Cabin passengers at moderate rates and liberal allowance for baggage.

For particulars apply to

JOHN M. HEYN,
Agent,
No. 23, Elphinstone Circle,
Or CAPTAIN on Board.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS

LAWN TENNIS BALL.

Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced.

Rs. 12 per doz., Cash.

COLONEL ——, Sec. Lawn Tennis Club, B——, writes :—

We have given your perfect Seamless Lawn Tennis Balls a very careful trial, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that they are far the best Balls we have ever played with. They last from 2½ to 3 times longer than any kind we have used, and are therefore much cheaper.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

CAMP FURNITURE.	COOKING STOVES.
CAMP BEDS.	DESPATCH BOXES.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.	DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.	POCKET FILTERS.
	WATER BOTTLES.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.	DRINKING CUPS.
	SPIRIT FLASKS.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.	DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.
CANTEENS.	

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.	LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.	SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATIONS.	FIELD-GLASSES.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.	QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is designed to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.

For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

WANTED.

150 to 200 RATIS of BRILLIANTS (New Mines) of the first water, weighing and numbering as follows :—

Nos. 109 weighing 3-16 Rati each.
,, 210 ,, ¼ Rati ,,
,, 218 ,, ⅜ Rati ,,
,, 109 ,, ½ Rati ,,

These to be brought on TUESDAY, the 10th April, 1888, in the Nazar Bag Palace, at 1 p.m. Particulars at the Office of the undersigned.

PESTANJI DORABJI,
Ag. Khangi Karbhari.
Baroda, Sarkar Warda, 29th March, 1888.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)

In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes ......at Rs. 2-4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing			at Rs.		
25 Sheets and Envelopes	,,	,,	1	4	per box.
,, ,, 50	,,	,,	2	6	,,
,, ,, 100	,,	,,	4	8	,,

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes ......at Re. 1 8 per bo

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.
ALBERT BUILDINGS ESPLANADE, FORT.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8 ; postage 1 anna.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

TREACHER'S Square Long Focus Cameras are made on an improved design, and give the extreme range of Focus possible with each size, and at the same time are perfectly rigid. When in use the focussing is by means of a Rack Work or Screw Adjustment. They are fitted with double swing back arrangement, giving a large amount of movement in both horizontal and vertical directions, have a double action front, extra front piece, and a reversing frame by means of which the Dark Slides can be used either upright or horizontally without taking the Camera off the Stand (each Camera is fitted with 3 Dark Slides, with inner carriers for Plates). Camera and Slides fully brass-bound and screwed.

CAMERAS AND THREE SLIDES.

		Rs.
½ Plates		175
1-1	,,	230
10-8	,,	265
12-10	,,	320

LIGHT PORTABLE LANDSCAPE CAMERAS.

A compact and portable instrument, made with swing arrangement, rack work to focus double action front, extra front, and moveable central division. Adapted to turn on the side for upright pictures, with folding bases, board, &c.

	Rs.
1-1 Plate, with three Dark Slides	180
½ ,, No swing arrangement	115

DALLMEYR'S RAPID RECTLN. LENSES.

			Rs.
5 by 4	Group 6 by 5	view	110
6 by 5	,, 8½ by 6½	,,	130
8½ by 6½	,, 10 by 8	,,	160
10 by 8	,, 12 by 10	,,	205

LONG FOCUS CAMERA.

The extra long focus is obtained without sacrifice of either portability or rigidity. The folding bottom board has an inner telescopic frame which reaches, and thus giving great length of focal adjustment.

	Rs.
10 by 8 Plated with three Dark Slides	285
12 by 10 ,, ,,	340

COMPLETE DRY PLATE KITS.

Size	¼ Plate.	½ Plate.	1-1 Plate.	10-8 Plate.
	Rs. 160.	Rs. 200	Rs. 265	Rs. 375

Size	4¼ by 3¼	5 by 4	6½ by 4¾	7½ by 4½	8½ by 6½	9 by 7	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12
"THOMAS'S EXTRA RAPID PALL MALL DRY PLATES." Per doz.	Re. 1-4	Re. 1-12	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 3-4	Rs. 4-12	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 20.
"BRITANNIA DRY PLATEDS." Per doz.	Re. 1-5	Rs. 2	Rs. 2-12	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9-8	Rs. 13	...
"EDWARD'S XL. SPECIAL INSTANTANEOUS DRY PLATES." Per doz.	Rs. 2	...	Rs. 3-12	...	Rs. 7	...	Rs. 10-8	Rs. 16	...
"WRATTAN AND WAINWRIGHT'S PLATES." Per doz.	Rs. 1-10	Rs. 2-10	Rs. 3-12	...	Rs. 7	Rs. 9	Rs. 10-8	...	...
"COWAN'S GELATINO-CHLORIDE PLATES." Per doz.	Rs. 2	...	Rs. 4	...	Rs. 8	...	Rs. 12-8	...	...

All kinds of Apparatus for Photographic use kept in stock. A complete Catalogue sent free to any Applicant. Chemicals of the best quality furnished.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,

Beg to call the attention of Ladies to the NEW GARIBALDI SHIRTS and TENNIS BLOUSES.

THESE SHIRTS can be made in a variety of Materials, FLANNELS, SOFT SILK, LAWNS, ZEPHYRS, &c., from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 14-8.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,

DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS.

APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

EAST STREET,
POONA.

SHIRTS "FOR ALL OCCASIONS."

"HOAR & CO.'S CELEBRATED" SHIRTS

EASE, COMFORT, & PRECISION.

WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL SHIRT & COLLAR LIST.

HOAR & CO., { SHIRT-MAKERS. } **BOMBAY.**

THORPE & Co.,

MILITARY AND CIVIL TAILORS,

HAVE RECEIVED a CONSIGNMENT of NEW GOODS, of very thin texture, especially adapted for Coolness and Comfort in Wear during the hot season.

		Rs.	as.
ANGOLAS, a very thin and fine Material, Large Pattern, in all Colours.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52	0
DITTO, in Medium substance and Pattern, all Shades.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52	0
DITTO, in small and Plain Patterns, all Colours.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers	45	0
Worsteds, in Stripes and Checks, a large Assortment ; Light and Dark Colours.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers 52 to...	56	0
SHEPHERDS PLAIDS, in both large and small Patterns, a nice Selection.	Lounge Coat and Trousers	40	0
CHEVIOTS, a thin and fine make, in Light Colours.	Lounge Coat and Trousers	37	0
DAY or OFFICE COATS, the New Lama Cloth ; beautifully cool and pleasant wear ; in neat Plaids and Checks.	Lounge Coat	14	0
FANCY WAISTCOATINGS, in Spots and Checks.	Waistcoat	10	0
In plain Colours.	Ditto	8	8
LIGHT TROUSERINGS, in Newest Patterns, all Colours.	Trousers	15	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.
Pints of Hocks and Champagnes Rs. 2 Extra per Case.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY,

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

OUR TEA MIXTURES

OF UTMOST PURITY AND OF UNSURPASSABLE QUALITY.

FROM COLONEL HAWES

AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN TEA ESTATES.

In 1 lb. Zinc Boxes.

	Rs. as.
COMBINATION TEA	1-6 per lb.
EUREKA TEA	1-2 ,,
IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE	1-0 ,,
BREAKFAST ,,	0-12 ,,
HOUSEHOLD ,,	0-10 ,,

LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A. L & W.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.

THE NEW "CAMBRIDGE" SHIRTING.

MESSRS. ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE beg to call attention to their fine stock of the above—a material rapidly superseding the French Cambrics. The colors being woven are perfectly fast, and the material is unshrinkable and very durable.

Patterns and easy self-measurement forms will be forwarded on application.

Price per dozen with Collars attached

Rs. 65.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,
Est. in 1870. BOMBAY. Est. in 1870.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS ; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS ; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit, combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocke Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT.

WE have prepared these Extracts for many years, and always with increasing public approval, by the process described by the late Baron Liebig. Compared with the Extract which reaches this country bearing the name of the Liebig Company, as well as that manufactured in Australia, our preparation shows an unquestionable superiority ; and we believe this to be owing (apart from the excellent quality of the meat used), to the following special features in our manufacture :—

1st.—By a process of our own, we subject the solution of meat to *perfect filtration*, rendering it thoroughly pellucid before its evaporation to an extract. This excludes all matter that can possibly impair its keeping qualities or purity of flavour.

2nd.—The process of manufacture is completed within thirty-six hours.

Whether or not it is attributable to these circumstances, the superiority of our extract to all others in the market cannot be questioned if a comparison is made.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—A liquid Extract of Meat, made specially for medical purposes. It is not *superior* to our solid Extract, but it is more convenient for administration. It is *the* Extract habitually ordered by medical men for the sick-room. It is relished by Invalids and Children who cannot touch ordinary Beef Tea.—Per Phial, Re. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON.—A very superior preparation, much resembling the Extract of Beef, recommended by some physicians in preference.—Per ½-lb. Jar, Rs. 3.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.—Of exquisite flavour and free from that musty taste which taints all imported Extracts of Meat.—Per 2-oz. Jar, Re. 1-4 ; 4-oz. Jar, Rs. 2-4.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—Prepared from the flesh and bones of chicken by Liebig's process. Very superior in flavour, and more grateful to Invalids and Children than the "Extract of Meat." We have often observed a remarkable change produced, by the Extract of Chicken given daily, on infants who had commenced to lose flesh in hot weather.—Per Pot, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESSENCE OF CAMOMILE AND GINGER.—Contains in a small bulk the admirable medicinal properties of the two medicines it represents. It is an excellent Tonic and Stomachic, and is given with great benefit in cases of Flatulence, Spasm, and Colic.—Per Phial, As. 6, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MR. HAY'S CORROBORATIVE DROPS.—Taken with soda water, form an agreeable and refreshing draught in oppressively hot weather, or as morning dose after arduous night-work, or late dining. With a little iced water they are very beneficial in Faintness, Headache, &c.—Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PICK-ME-UP.—An agreeable stimulating and tonic morning dose, after exertion or excitement the preceding evening, or when suffering from want of rest or from lassitude.—Per Phial, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WINTERGREEN OINTMENT.—Prepared from the products of *Gaultheria procumbens* or Wintergreen. It is an excellent application for all Eczematous eruptions and sores, especially in the Ears and other delicate parts. Much prescribed in Bombay practice.—Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRIC [illegible]
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUME [illegible]
PIANOFORTE DEPO [illegible]
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co. [illegible]
BOMBAY, & [illegible]
43, Esplanade Roa [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE KAISER-I-HIND.

CIRCULATION, 2,350 COPIES.

BY FAR THE MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED GUJARATI PAPER.

NOTICE.

Starting into existence in 1882, with but a small number of Subscribers, the KAISER-I-HIND has gathered round it close upon 2,400 Subscribers within a space of 6 years.

1882 about	200 Subscribers.	1885 about	900 Subscribers
1883 "	450 "	1886 "	1,500 "
1884 "	650 "	1887 "	2,000 "

1888.. .. .. close upon 2,400 Subscribers.

This fact itself sufficiently demonstrates the enterprise, ability, and usefulness of the Paper, the popularity it has won, and the great hold it has gained on the confidence of the Gujarati reading public throughout India.

The KAISER-I-HIND stands unrivalled in the provision it makes for furnishing the Gujarati reading public with fresh and special telegraphic news, portraits of distinguished personages, and illustrations of historic places.

The KAISER-I-HIND finds its way every week into 2,400 homes, supplying fresh telegraphic news, political and social; and, lucky from the beginning in the *ENDEARING NAME* it has assumed, it is the ONLY GUJARATI PAPER that has secured a really extensive circulation throughout India, and that in so short a time.

NEXT SUNDAY'S (APRIL 8) ISSUE OF THE

KAISER-I-HIND

WILL CONTAIN A PORTRAIT OF

1.—The Right Honourable MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE,

THE VICEROY ELECT OF INDIA.

In the Issue of April 15 will appear a Portrait of

2.—Miss CORNELIA SORABJI, B. A.,

THE FIRST LADY GRADUATE OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

In the Issue of April 22, will appear

A RECENT AND WELL-EXECUTED PORTRAIT OF HIS LATE MAJESTY,

3.—WILLIAM I., Emperor of Germany, & King of Prussia.

In the Issue of April 29 will appear a Portrait of

4.—H. H. THE NIZAM MAHBUB ALI KHAN NIZAM OF HYDRABAD.

And subsequent numbers will contain the following :—

5.—THE NAWAB AMIR-I-AKBAR ASMAN JAH, BAHADUR.

PRIME MINISTER OF THE NIZAM OF HYDRABAD

6.—THE MAHARAJAH OF KUCH BEHAR.

7.—THE MAHARANEE OF KUCH BEHAR.

8.—H. H. THE NAWAB OF JUNAGADH.

9.—THE GREAT JUMA MUSJID AT DELHI, WITH ITS BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS. (8" × 6½")

Besides these, several other splendid illustrations, one or more of which will show the Grand and Majestic Funeral Cortege and Ceremonies pertaining to the death of Late Emperor of Germany, are on their way to India. The insertion of these may probably precede some of those mentioned above.

As long as the educated Natives continue to give practical proof of their appreciation of the *Kaiser-i-Hind's* efforts to meet their refined taste and intelligence, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* will not cease to satisfy its numerous Subscribers, in the artistic, telegraphic, and literary departments of Journalistic enterprise.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE GREATER PART OF

"THE MESSIAH"

Will be performed at a CONCERT to be given in the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 9 o'clock

SOLOISTS.

Mrs. Watson.	Mr. Chisholm.
Mrs. Preston.	Mr. Hebditch.
Mr. Dixon.	Mr. Wyer.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. on and after MONDAY, the 9th instant.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Back Seats	Rs. 2

A few copies of the full score of "The Messiah" may e bought at the Door on TUESDAY EVENING.

N.B.—There will be no afternoon repetition of this Performance.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.

ધી મધરાજ યુનાઈટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 14th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1888, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

2nd.—To Declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Goculdass Narronjee as Director in the room of Mr. Vullubdass Waljee, deceased.

4th.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કુંo
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 6th to 21st April, 1888, both days inclusive.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on e departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the eek, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld., BISCUIT PURVEYORS,

HUNTLEY & PALMERS, AND PEEK, FREAN & Co.'s

CELEBRATED PRODUCTIONS.

	½ lb. Tins. Rs. a.	1 lb. Tins. Rs. a.	2 lbs. Tins. Rs. a.
PLAIN UNSWEETENED BISCUITS—			
Health, similar to Sea Foam Biscuits, but improved	...	...	1 6
Oval Thin Captain	...	0 11	...
Milk	...	0 10	...
Lunch	...	0 10	...
SLIGHTLY SWEETENED BISCUITS—			
Albert	...	0 12	1 6
Arrowroot Plain	...	0 13	...
Ginger Nuts	...	0 13	1 8
Garibaldi, a good Cheese Biscuit	0 8	...	...
Marie	0 9	0 13	...
Nile	...	0 13	...
Oswego	0 9	0 13	1 10
Osborne	...	0 13	1 8
Wholemeal	...	0 14	1 10
RICH BISCUITS—			
Dutch Macaroons, delicious !	0 12	1 4	...
Mixed European	0 9	0 13	...
Sugar Wafers, Vanilla, Lemon, Chocolate, Rose and Raspberry flavoured	0 14	...	...
Vanilla Ice Creams	1 0	...	...
DESSERT BISCUTS—	½ lb.		
Lemon Dessert	0 14	...	...
Orange Desert	0 14	...	...
AKES—			
mented Fruit Cakes, very cious, about 2 lbs	...	...	2 4

te :—½ lb. tins are introduced for the first are excellent little tins for railway

MADON & CO., Ld.,
MERCHANTS,
AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROFESSOR CHATRE'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERY OF TRAINED ANIMALS.

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT,
AT 9 P.M.,
FROM
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 6TH APRIL.
TENT OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

SEE HAND BILLS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

ANDERSON'S
ENGLISH OPERA AND COMEDY Co.
CONTINUED SUCCESS !
CROWDED HOUSES !
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 6th APRIL, 1888.
First Time in Bombay, Charming Operetta
"GRASS WIDOW'S."
MUSICAL MELANGE.
THE GREAT LONDON SUCCESS.
BROKEN CHINA.
PRICES AS USUAL.

SATURDAY, 7th, the production of Gilbert and Sullivan's
H. M. S. "PINAFORE."
Plan now open at SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members and Subscribers of the ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION will be held at the School Rooms, Albert Hall, Esplanade, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th April, 1888 at 5-15 p.m., to alter portion of Rule 12—"The said Board shall consist of not more than Six Members" by substituting the word "Twelve" for "Six."

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary,
Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.

Bombay, 5th April 1888.

EDWARDS' DESICCATED SOUP.

NOURISHING, APPETISING, PALATABLE. Consists of the finest Vegetables and Beef in a dry state. A delicious basin of Soup in a few minutes. Invaluable as a basis for ALL Brown Soups, and a capital addition to Irish Stew.

½ lb. tin, as. 6 ; ½ lb. tin, as. 10.

EDWARDS' WHITE (Vegetable) SOUP.

To meet a very general and increasing demand for a purely Vegetable Soup, Messrs. KING now introduce an article made entirely without Beef or Extract of Beef, forming of itself a delicious Soup, a basis or ground-work for all White Soups, etc. To the table of the Vegetarian and all who do abstain or desire to do so from fleshmeats this Soup must form a welcome and valuable addition.

½ lb. tin, as. 6 ; ½ lb. tin, as. 10.

EDWARDS' DESICCATED POTATOES.

A 1 lb. tin equals 6 lbs. of Raw Potatoes, and is ready for use in a few minutes, costing no more than the Common Potatoe and no waste.

1 lb. tin, as. 8.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR EDWARDS' FOODS.
PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REAL EGYPTIAN, CIGARETTES.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE, whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette is attained by the highest flavour of the tobacco with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes which are now so popular there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR ......Rs. 3-12 per 100
No. 2, MEDIUM .... " 2-12 "

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
OSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TIN TRUNKS, suitable to go under Railway seats, by Jones Brothers ; also Small Hand Trunks, Tin Trays, Soap Dishes, &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ON VIEW at "Davur Hall," Breach Candy, Mr. Dadabhoy N. Davur's very valuable household furniture, chandelir's, splendid organs, &c., to be sold TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 7th April.

ENGINEER WANTED, for the Reay Paper Mill. Engine 500 I. H. P.—Apply, stating terms, to the SECRETARIES, Poona.

WANTED, a STEWARDESS, for a Homeward Bound Steamer.—Apply to J. JANNI, Agent, Austrian Lloyd's Co.

STUD BRED GELDING, 15 hands, sound, and thoroughly trained. Did the Light Horse Ride to Poona, and was the better for it.—"T. J. B.," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a competent PARSI, thoroughly experienced in English and Gujrati correspondence. Salary handsome.—Apply to "B. D.," care of this Paper.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

AGING and MEASURING.—HORSES will be aged and measured at the Grand Stand, Poona, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 7th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOTEL, Oxford Street, Secunderabad.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The only Hotel in the Station. Rooms, vailable—Terms Moderate.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar, Replete with every comfort. Best view, Excellent Table, First-rate Wines. Terms moderate. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

A FIRST-CLASS CLUB HOTEL for Parsee Gentlemen at "Langholm House," Mahableshwar. Entrance fee, Rs. 25 per annum. Board and Lodging Rs. 4 per day. Only 40 Members admitted. Apply to the Proprietors, Fountain Hotel, Mahableshwur.

TO BE LET, THIRD FLOOR of House No. 23, Church Gate Street. Monthly rent, Rs. 40.—Apply First Floor.

TO LET, from 1st April, the second floor in the Tudor Company's building, opposite H. M.'s Dockyard, consisting of three rooms, to be vacated by the Methodist Church, suitable either for Offices, Clubs or family residence; also rooms in the ground-floor for godowns.—Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., No. 6, Parsee Bazaar Street.

NEW GOODS ! NEW GOODS ! ! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE JUBILEE SET OF CAMERA with dark slide, dryplates, chemicals, &c., complete, for Rs. 3-8.—The E. P. and G. STORES.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice consignment of COOKING STOVES of various sizes. Adapted both for wood or coal.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Hornby Row, Bombay.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

SUPERIOR GRUYERE Fresh Chestnuts, Sweet Limes, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Milan Sausages, Cacio Cavallo Malaga Raisins.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40 Medows Street.

NEW PATENT SYMPHONIONS (or hand Organ) with 5 Brass plates, Rs. 20. Size 7 in. square and 4 in. high, with case.—L. STEFFENAUER, Church Gate Street.

DINING and BILLIARD TABLE combined, by George Wright and Co., a new patent, to be seen in working order at Wm. WATSON and Co. 28, Apollo Street, Bombay. Also, full-sized at exceptional rates.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals :—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886,—Address : The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

GLADSTONE BAGS, a very large stock very best finish, lined Canvas, Leather Pockets and Nickel Mountings, also Fitted Bags and Dressing Bags in neat Brown, Black Morocco, sizes from 20in. to 28in.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.

CONTRACTORS to take a whole or part of the cutting of the coal in the Umaria Colliery, Natives or Eurasians preferred.

Terms of agreement can be seen at the Colliery by application to the Manager.

J. W. MAUGHAN,
Manager,
Umaria Colliery.

Umaria, via Katni, 2nd March, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS recived

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BY APPOINTMENT.

HURJIMULL & Co.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in Indian and Fine Art Work, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Precious Stones and Brilliants, Indian Curios, &c., &c. Rich Cashmere Shawls, Persian Carpets, Foolkaries and other Indian stuffs for making purdahs and curtains. Prices below competition. Price lists free.

Address—

HURJIMULL & Co.,
RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MAC MILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, will be held in the rooms of the Chamber, on MONDAY, 9th instant, at 4 p.m., TO ELECT NEW MEMBERS, and at 4-15 p.m. a meeting of those interested in the Wheat Trade will be held to discuss the proposed action of the Liverpool Corn Trade Association, in regard to standards of Bombay wheat. All interested in the question are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 2nd April, 1888.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent., for the year ending 31st December, 1887, WILL BE PAID to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on and after MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, 24th March, 1888.

FOR SALE.

	Rs
A Henry, best quality, 360 Express Rifle, in case, complete, and in perfect order	200
A Cheylesmore Tricycle, made to order, Silver plated all over. Cost, Rs. 460, scarcely used. Price	250
A Dallmeyer 2 C Extra Rapid Lens for instantaneous portraits, new	150
A Dallmeyer 5 D Lens. Price	150
A amera, by Meagher, new, in cases, with 4 backs, Russia Leather Bellows, 12"+12." very best	300
A large quantity of Photo Apparatus, Cameras, Lenses, &c., &c.	

Apply to "PHOTO," Post Office, Poona.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the share and interest of MR. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO HARDIKAR, in our firm CEASED and DETERMINED on and from THIS DAY.—Dated 1st April, 1888.

RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.

With reference to the above the undersigned, who is now the SOLE OWNER of the said firm of RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., will, on and from the above date, continue to carry on the business thereof in the same name.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DOOBASH.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of VISRAM PURSOTUM in our firm has CEASED from THIS DAY.

મોતીલાલ કાનજી.
i.e., MOTILAL KANJI.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1888.

NOTICE.

MY INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the firm of MOTILAL KANJI has CEASED from THIS DAY.

વીશરામ પરશોતમ.
i.e., VISRAM PURSOTUM.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1888.

NOTICE.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the supply of 150 WAGGON COVERS will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer, at Dharwar, up to 20th April, 1888.

Tenders to be submitted under sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for waggon covers," and to be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money.

Particulars and specification of the paulins can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Wm. COEN,
Chief Storekeeper,
Southern Mahratta Railway.

Storekeeper's Office, Hubli, 27th March, 1888.

EUCALYPTUS BOILER FLUID.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of after several trials with other fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Co., Limited.

To
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents,
Downie's Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BERIGNY & Co.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.

CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL, SATISFACTORY.

ARGENTINA,

the only reliable and durable silver solution ; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price : Rs. 2 per phial ; packing and postage extra.

Sole Agents in India :—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—

MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS OF THE SEASON,

UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.

Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.

Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885 ;
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.................... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 548,900.
REST...... .... " 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " .... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and e Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.

Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the ACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* :—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply o *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON
(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society)
270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., feeling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broa Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of he Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* O ce, Esplanade Road Fort

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COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LANSON'S.

CUVEE DE RESERVE,
CHAMPAGNE.

Magnums, Rs. 120 ; Quarts, Rs. 60, & Pints, Rs. 32 per 1 doz

THE undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. LANSON PERE and FILS, Rheims.

LYON & Co.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them ; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of al the principal Merchants in India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 16
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 35
Quarterly	" 15	Quarterly	" 20
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of tim between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	2
Third do.	2
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2 As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line
Second do.	4 "
Third and succeeding	2 "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1.
Each succeeding line	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made pay. . . t he "Proprietors," of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOM BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Gymkhana, B. V. R., 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Anderson's English Opera and Comedy Co., 9 p.m.
Chatre's Circus, near the Market, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Busheer (s), from Marmagoa; and I. M. S. Patrick Stewart, Karachi.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels were sailed yesterday:—Malda (s), for Calcutta; and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

Postal Notice.—The next China and Australian mails, per s. s. Tanjore, will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-morrow the 7th inst., at 6 a.m.

The Volunteer Club Social Dance.—We have been requested to state that there will be no dance at the Volunteer Club this evening. Owing to the meagre support the honorary secretary has received he has been compelled to postpone the dance.

Cama Hospital for Women and Children.—The following articles which have been received during the past two months are acknowledged with thanks:—Ice-box from Mr. Bagnell, stretcher from Mrs. Turner. The following are much needed in the hospital:—Weighing chair and old linen.

Dismissed from Government Service.—Lakshmapa bin Yelganda, late Revenue and Police Patel of mauze Burnapur, taluka Bijapur in the Bijapur Collectorate, having been convicted under section 342 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Breach of the Municipal Act.—Luximon Chokoo and two others were yesterday charged by Enoch Solomon, Market Inspector, before Mr. P. Ryan, with bringing meat from Coorla into the City of Bombay not slaughtered at the authorized Municipal slaughter-house at Bandora, and without the permission of the Municipal Commissioner. The three accused, on admitting their offence, were fined Rs. 5 each.

Fatal Mill Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of a Hindoo lad, named Itoo Mahadeo, aged 14 years, a labourer employed at the Connaught Mills, Parel. Deceased, on the 1st instant, while at work, was caught between the rollers of the ring frame of the mill, and sustained serious internal injuries, from the effects of which he died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A Suspicious Character.—Rama Baloo, against whom there appeared a register of ten previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Inspector Foard, before P. Ryan, with being found loitering on Wednesday night, between sunset and sunrise in DeLisle Road, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, and being unable to furnish the necessary bail for his future good conduct, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Dackloo Khundoo, aged 40 years. Deceased was admitted into the hospital on the 27th January last suffering from a fracture of the right foot, caused by a bale of jute accidentally falling on it while he was working as a labourer at the Prince's Dock. Tetanus supervening he died at 6-30 yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Drowned in the Harbour.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at the morgue, Cammateepoora, touching the death of Premjee Jewan Heerchund, aged 22 years. Deceased, on the 3rd instant, while proceeding in a boat to meet some friends on board a steamer from Kurrachee, accidently fell overboard. His body was found floating in the harbour near the turret-ship Magdalla yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

The Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Co.—A meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Vizbhookhandas Atmaram presiding. It was resolved, on the motion of the chairman, that the account submitted to the meeting showing the manner in which the winding-up of the company had been conducted, and its property disposed of, be received and adopted. An extraordinary resolution was also carried, retaining the books, accounts, and documents of the company in the hands of the liquidators, who undertook to destroy the same on the dissolution of the company. The meeting then terminated.

Music at the Gymkhana Bandstand.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the B. V. R. Corps at the Gymkhana bandstand this evening, commencing at 5-45 o'clock:—

Overture	La Violette	Carafa.
Valse	Only once More	Ostlere.
Cavatina	From Fausta (solo for B. flat. Clarionet)	Donizetti.
Mazurka	Jenny	Heinsdorff.
Quadrille	Un Ballo in Maschera	Strauss.
Galop	Paulinan	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SAD STORY.

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a European woman, named Bertha Oodman, appeared before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, and applied for a summons against a Mr. Stern, to show why he declined to support her as his wife. Applicant stated, that about seven years ago Mr. Stern induced her to leave Europe and to accompany him to China, with a promise to marry her on their arrival there. He did not however keep to his promise, but they continued to live together as man and wife in China for sometime, and then proceeding with him to Calcutta, subsequently came to Bombay. During the above period he pawned her jewellery to the amount of Rs. 700. He was an idle man and would not take up any employment.

The Magistrate said, if her statement were true, it was really a hard case, but as she had not been married to the man he could not grant her request. Applicant said she was living in a respectable house in the Fort, and was recognized by her friends as Mr. Stern's wife, but he, like other foreigners, was in the habit of visiting a gambling house in the Fort, where he squandered all her money and left her destitute at home.

The Magistrate expressed his regret that he could not entertain her application.

The applicant then left the Court.

HIGH COURT.—April 6.

(Before the Hon. Chief Justice and Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Application for Re-hearing Suit.

51-4890 of 1888.—The Imperial Flour Mills Co vs W T Lamb, Applicant—Macfarlane E and H (S C C suit.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

580—Crawford and B—E C K Ollivant vs Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed and another—Payne G and S—Part heard.

583—Winter, B and B—The B and Persia S N Co vs the Secretary of State for India in Council—F A Little.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

11-87—Payne, G and S—Bhavsur Bhika Hurjiwan vs Dewcooverbai widow—J. C. Cama.

16-87—Pestonji and R—Mulji Geega and others vs Pootlibai and another—Mulji B B.

17-87—Payne, G and S—Devibai widow vs Jara Hegady Narron—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Jardine.)

For Consent Decree.

339-87—Muljee B B—Khushal Nanjee vs Hassumbhoy Bundoally and another—Payne G and S

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

78-88—Payne, G and S—Ash Nanji and another vs Rukhmabai and another—R Skipsey (S C)—Part heard.

461-84—Shamrao, P—Khetsey Munsing vs. Bhunji Gopalji—Balkrishna and D.

499-87—In person—A pauper, Hormusji Sorabji Sasoori alias Shroff vs Jamsetji Edulji alias J. B. Shroff—In person.

446-87—In person—Fazel Merally Rahimbhoy vs Saboor Sheriff—In person.

8-88—A. F. Turner—Harry Dwarkaji Thakoor vs J. M. deMonte and others—H Bicknell.

57-88—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhoy Visram vs Ebrahimbhoy Karmalibhoy—Mansuklal and D—(S C.)

200-87—Tyabji and D—Cassilal Mithalal vs Madhowrao Bhaskerji and another—Ardesir, H and D.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."
Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."
Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorroids.

A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday, in a suit brought by Veerjeebhoy Thavurbhoy against the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, to recover the sum of Rs. 34,866 as compensation for damage caused to the plaintiff's properties, situated at the foot of the new Byculla Overbridge. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Farran and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship said: The plaintiff in this suit claims in his plaint Rs. 34,866 for damage caused to his properties by reason of the raising of the Parel Road, consequent on the construction of the Byculla bridge over the G. I. P. Railway. That construction was decided upon in the early spring of 1885, and on the 19th of May of that year the plaintiff entered into an agreement in writing by which it was agreed (*a*) that the road and footpath should not be raised higher than a line marked on the plaintiff's properties in the presence of the plaintiff by the agents of the Municipality, and (*b*) the plaintiff was to accept Rs. 3,000 in full compensation for any damage to his properties. There were other stipulations in the agreement, but as the plaintiff did not give due statutory notice that he claimed damages for their non-fulfilment, it is not necessary for me to cite them here. The defendant in his written statement admits that the line marked out on the frontage of the plaintiff's properties has been exceeded by the level of the road, but only to a trifling extent, for which he pays Rs. 2,000 into Court as more than sufficient to cover the additional damage. Mr. Inverarity raised a legal objection to the suit on the ground, that the Municipal Act gives no compensation for injuries, such as the plaintiff has suffered, and that when the injuries are wholly caused by the defendant's due exercise of the statutory powers, no compensation can be claimed beyond what is expressly given by the Act. But I do not think this rule is applicable to this particular Act, as Section III. reserves the common law right to sue for injuries not especially provided for, and yet within the meaning of the term nuisance. This is, in my opinion, the clear construction of that section. Although the Municipality is entrusted with large powers by legislation, the rights of individuals must be protected, and the Court will not strain the Act in favour of the public body to the point of refusing compensation for legal wrongs unless such claims are expressly excluded. Mr. Inverarity also argued that the claim is barred under the special limitation clauses of the Act. I will deal with this objection after I have discussed the merits of the claim. The plaintiff evidently framed his plaint on the report of Mr. Morris, the Engineer. He made two reports on the damage, one in June, 1887, another, in August, 1887. He acknowledged here that errors had crept into the first report, but he relied on the second, and his partner, Mr. Campbell, verified its accuracy. But I do not think the report can be relied upon in all points for two if not for three reasons. Apart from the fact that he was shown to have started from a wrong basis in his levels, Mr. Morris made his report, firstly, without reference to the place from which the painted marks (indicating the proposed level of the road where it was to touch plaintiff's houses) were taken, and secondly, he worked on the supposition that those marks had disappeared, and that the work was to be completed on an unbroken gradient of 1 in 40. The original plan, however, has been put in the case, the levels have been verified on which the agreement was actually based, and two at least of the painted marks have been discovered on the houses. As I have already said Mr. Morris's report and evidence went to prove not the height of the existing road above the agreed marks, but its height above an imaginary road at a continuous gradient of 1 in 40. A glance at the plan (Ex. 14) shows that to be a complete blunder. Mr. Kittredge and other of defendant's witnesses explained that the real intention of the parties and the things actually done was to leave the hard and fast gradient throughout of 1 in 35, in order to fill up a depression in the road near the plaintiff's houses. To carry out that intention the road was continued at a perfect level for about two hundred feet, and then the slope resumed for a much longer distance with a more gentle incline than was originally intended. This plan of operations was decided upon before May, 1865, and was the basis of agreement between the parties, and in pursuance of this plan the marks were painted on the plaintiff's houses, as showing the agreed height to which the footway and the road at its highest point were to be constructed. This work is shown in detail in Ex. 14. The modification was beneficial to the public, but it obviously raised the new road beyond what it would have been opposite the plaintiff's houses if the gradient of 1 in 35 or even 1 in 40 had been retained, and for the diminution of his rights of property he received Rs. 3,000. As I have just said this change of plans has given the public a much better road. The depression which has been filled up would not only have been a hindrance to traffic, but in the monsoon it might have proved a greater nuisance than that from which the plaintiff now says he suffers. But a sensible interference with the rights of property is not condoned out of consideration of the benefit gained by the public, and it is quite clear that the plaintiff has suffered a further interference with his right by reason of the defendant's operation. For this further interference a further sum of Rs. 2,000 is offered as compensation. It is conclusively proved that the levels marked on the 2nd of May on the plaintiff's houses in the presence of the plaintiff, and agreed to by the plaintiff on the 19th of May, 1885, although higher than those found by Mr. Morris have been exceeded, and undoubtedly the road has been raised to a height beyond the altered levels, which were, the basis of agreement. The plaintiff's contention is in my opinion, right that the marks on the houses showed the agreed level not of this road where it touched plaintiff's houses, but of the top of the centre of the road which was also to be the level of the footway if constructed. If then the road contiguous to the houses is 2¼ inch above the marks, that shows the centre of the road which was the standard of agreement to be 8 inches above the marks or even more. The Executive Engineer, Mr. Smith, in his evidence and report—and he gave his evidence with clearness and moderation—maintains the side of the road to have been only in question. If he were right the compensation offered is much more than enough, but I think that was because Mr. Smith had not read the original agreement of the 19th May, 1885. I shall therefore take the plaintiff's basis in considering whether the sum of Rs. 2,000 sufficiently compensates him for the damage he has suffered by to the raising of the road level beyond the agreed height. To support the claim for damages beyond the Rs. 2,000 offered it was contended that the raising of the road had (*a*) made the plaintiff's shops so low that a person could not enter the doorway without stooping and (*b*) the extra elevation of the road would cause all the shops to be flooded in the monsoon. But the defendant's witnesses clearly proved that even the agreed height of the road fixed in May, 1885, would have brought down the doorway of, for instance, house No. 7510 to 5 feet 6¼ inch. What I have therefore to consider is the inconvenience of the diminution of the entrance from 5 feet 6¼ inch to at any rate 5 feet 4 inch and less if any footway were erected. I may add that the inconvenience is greatest in this particular house. It must be remembered as to this kind of damage, what kind of shops these are. Small native bazaar shops where tobacco, grain, sherbet, betelnut and liquor are sold, in only one shop where European good are sold and the owner of this has suffered in height and convenience much less than the others as regards this class of shops, one has only to use one's eyes in driving through the streets of Bombay to see that a low entrance is but a slight drawback. The owner is always seated, and the customer remains outside or sits on the *otla* next the road. In short, I agree with Mr. Campbell one of the plaintiff's Municipal witnesses, who said that height is no object to that class of shopkeepers." Now as regards the second ground of damages, that in the monsoon the shops were flooded. I am not convinced of the fact, as the evidence only went to show that the shops were damper (as they naturally would be) since they came below the level of the road. There was no trustworthy evidence of any flooding. As regards dampness the ground so falls away from the road that I hardly think it as great as represented. However, I have no doubt some damage has been done. The shops are not quite as convenient as they were, and they will be subject to somewhat greater damp. The only question is whether the Rs. 2,000 does not cover the damage. The best test is the change in market value for letting purposes. The damage, such as it is, may be taken to have been complete when tramcars began to run along the new road. That was in May, 1886. Nothing further in the way of elevation has been done since that date. It was found necessary by the land lord to erect in each doorway small masonry plinth. The plaintiff complained of damage from rain-water at the end of May, 1886. Not only was this plinth erected by the plaintiff, but the defendant would also have erected the footway to which he was bound by agreement. This footway would have kept the water out altogether, as a drain on the outside of the footway would have carried it down the hill. But the footway was stopped at the request of the plaintiff himself by letter of the 23rd of October, 1886, on the ground that it would make the entrance of the shops intolerably low. I still think a moderate paved footway might be erected. Now to return to the rent test of damage. It seems to me quite conclusive of the question. The tenants themselves have all retained their shops, and excepting one very small reduction they have retained them at the same rents. Each tenant that appeared began by saying that they had lost all their custom, but ended by admitting that they had lost none of their old customers save those who had left the district. The tenants said they held on waiting the result of this suit. If the damage had been anything like what plaintiff describes it, I do not believe a single tenant would have stayed one monsoon, much less two. Indeed, if the damage had been considerable at all, I do not believe that these people, monthly tenants without capital, probably living from hand to mouth on their daily receipts, would have stayed at all on the promise of a better shop in the future unless they got a substantial interim reduction, which is not the case. Their conduct is decisive as to the character of the damage. The plaintiff maintains that the shops are so absolutely unfitted for use that the only course to adopt is to pull down the whole range or at least throw the ground and first floor into one. For this he claims either Rs. 34,000 or Rs. 21,000. Either demand in my opinion is excessive to an almost preposterous degree. No appreciable money loss has been proved, the rents remain practically the same, and Mr. Campbell saw no reason why they should have gone up if the road had not been raised. Not only is the sum paid into court more than a year's gross rental of the shops in all the plaintiffs houses, but two of the houses Nos. 7532 and 7534 cannot be said to be injuriously affected at all, save that a small loft ought to be removed. Now the rental of the shops in these two houses is Rs. 900 a year, and thus the amount offered is almost two years gross rental of the properties really injured. Bearing in mind the facts that Rs. 3,000 compensation has been given, and that the extra injury is from the money point of view almost inappreciable. I am of opinion the plaintiff ought to have accepted the Rs. 2,000 as sufficient compensation. I must, therefore, decide in favour of the defendant, as I have rejected the claim on its merits. I need not consider the question of limitation. The plaintiff is entitled to his cost from the defendant up to the date of the Rs. 2,000 being paid in, buthe must pay all costs subsequent to that date, as I think he ought to have accepted that sum as ample compensation. Judgment for defendant. Plaintiff to pay defendants' costs, subsequent to the payment into court of the Rs. 2,000 after deduction made of defendant's costs previous to that date.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, when the first business on the agenda paper was the election of a new chairman in place of Sir Henry Morland, whose term of office had expired. Sir Henry Morland was called to occupy the chair, until the new chairman was elected by the meeting. The members present were:—Sir H. Frank Souter, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Surgeon-Majors J. Arnott and G. Waters; Major H. O. Selby; Drs. Thomas Blaney and Cowasjee Hormusjee; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart; the Hon. Pherozshah Merwanjee Mehta; Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban; Messrs. G. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, G. Geary, A. M. Gubbay, H. R. King, H. W. Uloth, C. F. Underwood, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Kavasji Dady Limji, Kavasji Merwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhby B. Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Purshotumdass Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Shivji Tribhowandas, Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

ELECTION OF A CHAIRMAN.

Sir Frank Souter moved that Mr. R. M. Sayani be elected chairman of the Corporation for the ensuing year. It was almost unnecessary for him, said Sir Frank, to say a word in favour of Mr. Sayani, for he was very well known to everybody in Bombay, and especially to all the members of the Town Council and the Corporation which he had served with much credit for so many years. They had all had opportunities of judging his ability and tact, and he possessed the necessary qualifications for filling the office with great credit to himself and with advantage to the public of this great city. He (Sir Frank) was sure that Mr. Sayani's election as chairman would not only be gratifying to him but also to the community to which he belonged, and by which he was so much respected. (Applause.)

Dr. Blaney seconded the proposition.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar observed that Mr. Sayani represented all that was good and noble in the intelligence and character of the Mahomedan community, and the speaker also bore testimony to his business habits and strong practical good sense as a member of the Town Council. (Applause.)

The proposition having been heartily carried, Mr. Sayani occupied the chair vacated by Sir Henry. The new chairman tendered thanks for the honour conferred upon him. It was, he said, the highest honour which citizens could confer upon a brother citizen.

THANKS TO THE RETIRING CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed "that this meeting has pleasure in placing on record its high sense of the valuable services rendered by Captain Sir Henry Morland, chairman of the Corporation, and of the great ability with which he has discharged the duties of that honourable office. That the Corporation, at the same time, tender their best thanks to Sir Henry for the care and assiduity with which he has discharged the arduous duties of his office, and the uniform courtesy and urbanity extended by him to his colleagues." (Applause.) The mover said that the expectations formed by all of them, when Sir Henry was elected to the high office, had been entirely fulfilled. The meetings last year had been more numerous than those of previous years, and they were all aware of the great attention paid by him to the business of the Corporation, and the punctuality with which he had attended all the meetings. The unceasing interest which the Corporation had taken, during the past two years, in the affairs of the Municipality had made the chairman's position more irksome and anxious, but Sir Henry had proved himself quite equal to his task. (Applause.)

Major Selby, who seconded the proposition, expressed a hope that every member of the Corporation would continue to give the chairman that support which was not only his due, but was essential to the dignity of the Corporation.

Mr. M. H. Hakim added his cordial testimony to all, that had been said in the retiring chairman's favour.

Mr. Geary said that the ex-chairman's term of office had been particularly arduous. In the last year he had presided over sixty-seven meetings of the Corporation. These meetings had been devoted to business of unusual importance, and the conduct of the debates on these occasions frequently imposed upon the chairman duties of considerable difficulty and delicacy, which, however, had been admirably performed by Sir Henry. (Applause.) Lord Palmerston declared that in diplomacy, in order to conduct a business to a successful issue, he always preferred to have a naval man, rather than a member of the diplomatic corps, because the former brought to the task in hand a habit of self-reliance and *bon hommie* and good fellowship, which brought to a successful termination matters in which practised negotiators might have failed. Sir Henry Morland had succeeded in preserving the debates from degenerating into partisan ferocity, and he (Mr. Geary) had not the slightest doubt that the gentleman who succeeded him would prove himself fully equal to his predecessor in that respect. (Hear, hear.) He hoped they would all continue to feel that, after all, they were citizens of Bombay, and that whatever their differences might be, they should not be divided in any unfortunate sense. (Applause.)

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said Sir Henry Morland was the first chairman of the Corporation to cultivate a better fellowship between the members by calling them together at social reunions.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji reminded the Corporation that two of the brightest events in the annals of Bombay had taken place during the chairmanship of Sir Henry Morland, namely, the Jubilee celebrations and the Municipal Bill, which had just been passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay. (Hear, hear.)

The proposition having been carried by acclamation, Sir Henry Morland returned thanks for the kind words which had been said of him that day, and which had met with such enthusiastic reception. He added that the honour which had been conferred upon him by her Majesty he regarded as an honour intended for the city, and he was enabled to obtain it through their kindness. He thanked the Corporation for the consideration shown to him while he was chairman, and he also took that occasion to thank Mr. Barrow and his establishment, who had so loyally worked with him, and afforded him such excellent assistance throughout the whole of the work that had been transacted by the Corporation during the term of his office. (Applause.)

CHARGE FOR NEW WORKS.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji moved that the maximum amount (fixed by the Corporation on the 28th July 1887) of a new work chargeable to revenue account be reduced from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 10,000. The motion being seconded, was put to the vote and defeated by 14 votes against 7.

ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS.

The clerk presented the return of meetings of the Corporation between the 1st April 1887 and 31st March 1888, and of the attendance of members thereat. Sir Henry Morland moved, Mr. Banaji seconded, and it was resolved, that the return be entered on the minutes, printed and circulated.

LOANS.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji moved the adoption of the Town Council's Resolution of 22nd March 1888, recommending the Corporation to authorise the Acting Municipal Commissioner to apply for the sanction of the Government of India for the raising of a loan, in 1888-89, of Rs. 11,82,000, made up as follows:—For markets, Rs. 5,00,000; for other works, Rs. 6,82,000—total Rs. 11,82,000. Mr. Dosabhoy explained that this was only to ask formal authority for raising the loan.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramji seconded the motion, which was carried.

SMALL-POX HOSPITALS.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji moved the adoption of the Town Council's Resolution of 7th March 1888, recommending the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 3,000, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the cost of fitting up and maintaining temporary small-pox hospital, to be opened in the sheds at Grant Road, formerly used for that purpose. He said that members would recognise the importance of immediate steps being taken to counteract the epidemic. A temporary small-pox hospital had been opened and was now in working order in the sheds at Grant Road. The sanction of the Corporation was now asked.

Dr. Arnott, in seconding the motion, urged that it was extremely undesirable to have small-pox hospitals in close proximity to crowded thoroughfares. The recognised view at home was to collect infectious diseases in one carefully selected locality, which should be far from the densely crowded thoroughfares so as to prevent the spread throughout a whole town.

Dr. Waters remarked that there was not much reason for taking alarm. There was no desire to convert the sheds into a permanent hospital. The practice hitherto pursued was to send small-pox patients to the compound of Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital. But the facilities here were not sufficient to cope with an unusual outbreak. It had not, however, been found that this particular district had been more largely infected with small-pox than any other as a consequence of small-pox patients being sent there.

Dr. Blaney said that it was not the wish of the Corporation to place the small-pox patients in the midst of a teeming population. What was proposed was to build a hospital in Arthur Road. This, however, was not completed, and the sheds in Grant Road constituted the only available means of accommodating the patients.

Dr. Cowasji said that the sheds now used were formerly used as a rest-house, having been built by Mr. Ollivant for that purpose. They had been temporarily used for cholera patients. It was well known that cholera was not so contagious as small-pox or measles, but a permanent hospital for small-pox cases had yet to be built.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner explained that in consequence of representations made to Dr. Weir he took steps to provide accommodation for small-pox patients. The present was the best plan which could be adopted. The sheds had upright posts which had been simply surrounded with matting, and 35 patients were now accommodated. When they were discharged the matting walls would be burnt and the sheds left disused as before.

The motion was then adopted.

WATER FOR PUBLIC SERVICE.

On the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, seconded by Dr. Cowasji, the Town Council's Resolution, dated 14th March, recommending the Corporation to sanction the nominal outlay of Rs. 22,194-13-8, being the balance of the total excess over the Budget Estimates for cost of water supplied for Municipal purposes, during the year 1887-88, was adopted.

TRANSFERS OF LAND.

On the motion of Mr. Khote, seconded by Dr. Blaney, the Corporation adopted the Town Council's Resolution, dated 17th March, recommending the Corporation to sanction, under the terms of sections 156 and 294 of the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, an arrangement with Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., by which, in exchange for two pieces of Municipal ground fronting and adjoining Howard and Bullough's Mill Company's premises, at DeLisle Road, measuring 204 square yards, or thereabout, Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. give up to the Municipality two plots of land measuring 205 square yards, or thereabout situate on the west of the said mill premises; the land so transferred to the Municipality being required for the improvement and future extension of Dhobiwada thereat. It was also resolved on the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, seconded by Dr. Blaney, to adopt the Town Council's Resolution of the 14th March, recommending the Corporation to sanction the transfer to Mr. Farrow of 289 square yards, or thereabout, of ground situate at Arthur Road in lieu of the same area of land purported to be given to Mr. Farrow, under the terms of the Corporation's Resolution No. 465, dated 3rd July 1885, which last mentioned area the Acting Municipal Commissioner now reports is the property of Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Mody.

Sir Henry Morland here drew the attention of the Corporation to the fact that there was no longer a quorum, and the Corporation adjourned at 5-15 to Monday next, at 3 o'clock.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Apl. 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
Tennent Challenge Cup Competition.
„ 7.—Lahore Spring Races.
Lecture, Free Church College, 8-30 p.m.
„ 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
Viceroy leaves Lucknow.
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.
Presidency Medal Rifle Competition.
„ 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
New Apollo Press Co., 4 p.m.
Second Criminal Sessions.
„ 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Viceroy arrives at Murree and haits for four days.
Town Council 3 p.m.
Second Criminal Sessions.
„ 12.—Dehra Spring Races.
Second Criminal Sessions.
„ 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 14.—Khandesh S. & W. Co., 3 p.m.
Lecture at Sailors' Home by Mr. F. Chambers on "Recent Advances in the Law of Storms."
„ 16.—Viceroy leaves Murree.
„ 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 21.—Viceroy arrives at Srinugger, halting for two-and-a-half days.
„ 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
Viceroy returns to Srinugger.
May 1.—Viceroy arrives at Rampore.
„ 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 7.—Departure of the Parsee Cricket Club for England.
„ 10.—Viceroy arrives at Simla.
„ 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.

COOLIES AND CHOLERA IN ASSAM.

A correspondent, writing from Dibrugarh to the *Englishman*, brings to notice the reckless manner in which the importation of coolies into Assam is conducted. He shows that the present system is leading to the spread of cholera, and even if half his story be true there is urgent need for reform. He writes:—

While at Kokilla Mukh, the other day, I noticed a spot on the sandbank which presented the appearance of having been recently disturbed. I was informed that it was an extensive grave of the victims of cholera landed from time to time by the river steamers. I personally noticed one emigrant landed from a mail boat, more dead than alive, and suffering from cholera. There was no dooly or other conveyance to make him away. I noticed a grass hut, some distance off, to which I presume the man was being made to stagger along. It further appears to me that there is no necessity for embarking so many coolies in some of the river boats in particular, there being considerable accommodation available otherwise. The fine spacious "despatch boats" of the India General are not sufficiently appreciated; indeed, on one occasion recently the despatch steamer Gola, that lay for a whole day at Dhubri, and only got a few coolies, while the opposition Company's boat which came in long after us departed crowded. The last despatch boat brought up a large number of coolies without a single death having occurred. Notwithstanding a thorough system of segregation, the scourge has appeared on gardens, and has caused considerable loss to planters who have been importing infected coolies. In point of fact cholera is being disseminated throughout the province, and in the interests of humanity emigration should be prevented until the epidemic subsides. If this cannot be done, care should be taken to embark small numbers for the future.

It is generally reported up to the middle of March that, owing to excessive rainfall at sowing time in October, the area sown is less than the normal; and that, owing to unfavourable distribution of rainfall afterwards, the outturn per acre sown will also be less than the normal in the principal wheat-producing districts, viz., Shahabad, Patna, and Bhagulpur. On the whole not more than a twelve-anna crop can be expected.

THE FREE CHURCH COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

The fourth of the series of lectures organized by the above Society was delivered last Wednesday evening by Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar in the Free Church College Hall, Khetwady, on "Our Students and their "Responsibilities." There was a very large and crowded audience, particularly of students. The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott presided. Mr. Chandavarkar said:—When he was asked by the secretary of the Society to deliver an address which might interest and instruct the students, he felt some difficulty in responding to the invitation, because he thought that any one who undertook to speak to the young students as regards their duties and their responsibilities stood, for the time, in the place of their teacher, and was bound to remember that he took charge of an onerous and sacred trust. Mr. Chandavarkar, however, thought that, though he did not bring to his task that night the requisite amount of knowledge and experience, yet he brought to it, what the students before him would appreciate full sympathy for them, and a sincere desire for their intellectual and moral elevation. He ventured to give some advice to the students, because he claimed to be one of those was felt most deeply interested in them; who had great confidence in their capacities and their enthusiasm, who looking, upon them as the rising hopes of the country, looked up to them more than to any one else for the light and the life of which India stood in great need now, and of which India would stand in all the greater need in the days to come. Some might suppose that it was difficult to understand what he meant by proposing to deal with a student's responsibilities, when, ordinarily speaking, a student was not supposed, or expected to have any great responsibilities, and all his responsibilities resolved themselves into these, that he must mind his studies, attend his school or college regularly, pass his examinations creditably, and behave like an obedient and good boy. There were, however, other and higher responsibilities, upon which a student's future career depended, and which, if properly realized, would teach him, in short, that his life as a student was a life of probation and of preparation; that as he sowed now, so he would reap in future, and that, therefore, he must from now begin to lay the foundation of a good individual character—learn to become a man in the best sense of the term. And why? For this reason, above everything else that the students of the present generation were the men of the future and India's future depended on them more than on any one else. It was said India had a great and mighty future before her and there seemed to be a great deal of force in that observation since every renovating agency introduced here by England's benign rule showed that the finger of God was once more working in history to raise India. But the future of India depended almost entirely on its masters, and who else were the masters of that future but the students? If that future was to be made bright and glorious, it was the duty of every one to infuse into the students' minds ideas, inspire them with principles which would enable them to make their future what it ought to be. The first idea, then, which ought to be implanted in the mind of every youth of this country was that his education was intended not so much for the purpose of enabling him to earn his own bread, as for the purpose of enabling him to fight, what the Poet Laureate called, the healthy "breezy battle of life"—of, in fact, fitting him to be the true leader and guide of his people. Knowledge was power, because it enabled its possessor to rule and guide the world; and if we examined that holiest of holy teachings, "take no thought, saying, what shall we eat, or what shall we drink, or where withal shall we be clothed....Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." By the light of history we shall find that it expressed the profoundest truth that was ever uttered, because all the world's progress and prosperity, all our great inventions, and all we regarded as the symbols of civilization were due not to those self-contended and selfish men who looked to their own happiness, earned their own bread, and cared not for their country, but to those heroic characters, who thought less of themselves and more of the public, secured their happiness by securing that of others, and lived, worked, and even died for the public. If that was so, it was the duty of every young student to develop in himself the spirit which actuated this latter kind of men. And, therefore, the first responsibility of every young man was to learn from now to form, like them, a high ideal of duty. Life itself was duty. There was something very serious in it. If it meant merely caring for one's own happiness, there was little to distinguish man from beasts and birds, which also knew how to earn their own bread and make themselves happy. It meant, therefore, that life was given to man that he might use it in the service of his country. A high ideal of duty was a high ideal of life, and a high ideal of life involved in it *three* ideas. In the first place, a man whose ideal of life was high looked upon himself as one who was born not for himself but for his country. He believed that the geomatrical axiom "the greater can include the less, not the less the greater," applied to one's duty in life, because where he served his countrymen, of whom he himself was one, he served *all*, whereas if he served himself, he could not serve others. But a high ideal of life or duty did not merely imply serving the country. It meant service of a certain kind. Just as a man was apt to be spoiled by blind love and flattery, by an exaggerated sense of his own importance, and by a blind belief in his own capacities, so a people were apt to be spoilt by the same. The teaching: "Man, know thyself," was meant not only for individuals, but also for nations for, after all, what were nations but a collection of individuals? The moment a nation thought that it was perfect, that it had nothing to learn, no progress to make, and could afford to stand still, it prepared the way for its own fall, just as a man prepared the way for his own degradation who thought that he was wise enough, and had nothing to learn. Self-knowledge was a great thing for nations as for men; and a true lover of his country was he who taught his people to know themselves, who, instead of flattering them and pandering to their prejudices, and caring for their applause detected honestly and seriously their shortcomings and sought to correct their ways. Therefore, a high conception of duty or life implied not only serving the country, but serving it with a due regard to its failings and shortcomings. A French writer, writing on the Germans, as compared with his own people, began his work in these words:—"I endeavour to judge my own country without flattery and without deception. Passionately loving France, I wish to serve her dispassionately." Again he said:—"I am opposed to shortsighted patriotism, moulded by egotism, rancour, or hate." This expressed the second idea involved in a high ideal of duty—it meant serving the country dispassionately, not like a blind patriot, belauding everything that belonged to this country, and believing that it had nothing to learn. But that did not exhaust the definition of the term—a high ideal of duty. The third and last ideal involved in the term was also important. A man whose conception of duty was high would always remember what in India was at this moment, forgotten by many that the progress and the prosperity of a people depended not on one thing but on several things—men were what their Government, their social laws and their religious laws made them. Man was not merely the subject of his Sovereign, he was a member of Society; and above all, he was a man—"a breath of Heaven," as Carlyle calls him. In order that he might be progressive, it was necessary that his Government, his society, and his religion should be progressive too. If the Government was progressive, and society was reactionary, of what use were all the concessions Government might make to him beg. It had, well been said by an English writer:—"You cannot make a model man by putting him in a model house. You have got to elevate the man to the house, or he will bring the house down to his level. It must be by elevating the man that the work will be done." So one might put a man under the best form of Government, but if one would not at the same time elevate him to it, he would bring the Government down to his level. So men should have both a progressive Government and a progressive society. All these institutions which influenced his destinies should be of a high order and of the same character, if he was to move on. The French writer, who had just been alluded to, said:—"For a people organization means power and vitality; whereas a want of organization means weakness, sometimes decadence and death. In Germany all social forces, religion, science, army, fortune, nobility, seem so arranged as to ensure the greatness of the country." Hence it was clear that a high conception of duty lay not only in cherishing the conviction that man was born to serve his country, but that he was born to serve it dispassionately, as far as, he could, in all those matters political, social, and religious, on which his progress depended—so as to secure his country's progress all along the line. The first responsibility of a student, therefore, was to have such a high conception of duty as was described, especially because he (the student) would occupy, when he entered the world of action, the peculiarly responsible position of an educated man towards his countrymen. He would form the mind of his country, and it was the mind which ruled If the ideal of duty of the educated classes became great, the standard of duty of the masses would rise too, because the educated classes of a country unconsciously influenced it, and were hence regarded by the best thinkers as its true representatives. Hence the Italian proverb: "He who reads, rules." The second responsibility of a student was to acquire the virtue of moral courage, which was necessary to support, in action, a high ideal of duty. Moral courage meant the courage to do one's duty. There were some people who thought that the duty of an educated man was merely to represent public opinion; but nothing could be more erroneous. No doubt, nothing was more tempting than the favour of popular applause. It required great courage for a man to say or do what was disliked by the public; and men nowadays, in the anxiety to become leaders, sought to become the followers of the public by speaking like them, by be landing their institutions and supporting their customs, such a course might bring temporary leadership and popularity; but after all history told us that great changes and reforms were due to men, who cared not for the public opinion of their times, sought not the sweets of popularity or power but boldly and single-handed, amidst opposition and ridicule, strove to reform their people. If the educated classes of India, who had received light, were not to impart that light to their country, if they were not to give and set an example to their people, if they were to become the followers of the people to be regarded by them as their leaders, who was to guide and instruct the people? Some writers talked of public opinion and ridiculed social reformers, because, as these writers put it, public opinion was not on their side, and they (the social reformers) represented a minority. But it was forgotten that after all every great reform or change had been the work, as Mill and Maine have said, and as history shows, of small minorities. Reactionary writers might think that social reformers had not a majority on their side. But what was a majority? Hear what Goethe said:—"Nothing is more abhorrent to a reasonable man than an appeal to a majority; for it consists of a few strong men who lead, of knaves who temporise, of the feeble who are hangers-on, and of the multitude who follow without the slightest idea of what they want." The duty of an educated man was not so much to represent as to create public opinion. Real glory, real credit lay in that—not in talking like the people, praising their customs, and becoming their followers because they were ready to call you their leaders. To be able to do this required moral courage, and every student ought to acquire that virtue. The third responsibility of a student was to acquire the spirit of self-reliance. The people of India were wanting in this, because their religion and their caste spirit had made them a nation of fatalists. They went through life like the victims of chance, believing that man was the creature of circumstances. This belief must be rooted out, and every young student ought to set an example to his countrymen of self-reliance. These were the three highest responsibilities of a student to which Mr. Chandavarkar intended calling the special attention of his younger countrymen. He had chosen that occasion and that place for inculcating the truths he had uttered that evening, because he believed that he felt that no better place and no better occasion could have been chosen. It gave him great pleasure to say all he had said in the presence of the Professors of the Free Church College—Dr. Mackichan and his colleagues—because he was aware that they had made it the duty of their lives to bring up the young men of their institution in the moral principles to which he (Mr. Chandavarkar) had alluded. The best moral discipline that a Professor could give to his students was mixing with them freely in such societies and discussions as the Free Church College Literary Society helped to promote, and in doing outside the class rooms what Dr. Mackichan and his colleagues had been doing silently, by bringing themselves and their pupils in close contact, and thus promoting the real welfare of the latter.

The chairman, who was received with great cheering, rose and said:—I will not spoil the effect of an eloquent address by anything like a speech. The address was not only eloquent, it was most suggestive and practical, and I hope every student here will carry away its substance with a determination to shape his future life according to it. I can say for myself I have a firm belief in the formation of an Indian nation, only gentlemen you must set your shoulders to the wheel yourselves—you must march with the times. While you respect every noble tradition and good old customs, you must be ready to take what modern civilization has to give you. I should like to make you a confession of faith. Although the Government of India may sometimes be dim of sight and not see as readily as you think it should the real needs of the people, although it may seem occasionally to be slower of comprehension of your needs than it should be—and I do not say you may not now and then be right—still, taken as a whole, I am absolutely convinced there is not a better Government than the Government of India in the whole world. I am also quite sure that the gradual extension to Indians of administrative power and responsibility is, and will, continue to be, the policy of our Government, whilst the formation of an Indian nation is its final end. But the goal is necessarily very distant—the progress must be very slow, and how distant and how slow, all depends on yourselves; and whilst I hold every Government to be the better for honest criticism and on independent public opinion, I think your true course is to leave politics a good deal more alone than you do, and think more of your own individual lives, how they can be best worked out, and what changes for the better can be effected in the rules which at present guide the Society of which you form a part. Mr. Scott then proceeded to speak in warm terms of the Society under whose auspices the lecture was given, and concluded by thanking heartily Mr. Chandavarkar for his most able address.

BENGAL.

The Hon'ble G. Irving.—On Saturday evening a number of the members of the Calcutta Public Health Society attended at the Howrah Station to bid *bon voyage* to their vice-president, the Hon'ble George Irving, who has gone on six months' leave. Mr. Irving, though not a man to push himself into prominence, is capable of rendering public service, and besides his services to the Health Society, has been a member of the Port Commission and of the Bengal Council. In both capacities his business knowledge and experience have been of essential service. He has resigned both appointments, and it will be well if the trading community can furnish equally good representatives in both capacities. He left with the best wishes of many friends for a pleasant trip home, and the assurance of welcome on his return.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

The late Dr. C. St. J. Lawrence.—The remains of the late Honorary Surgeon Caleb St. John Lawrence were interred on Tuesday morning in the Pursewaulkum Cemetery, at half-past six o'clock, by the Rev. W. H. Hobart, Joint Chaplain of St. Matthias' Church, Vepery, assisted by the Rev. Mr. David, Deacon. The large number of people of all classes who attended the funeral testified to the very high esteem in which the deceased was held. A number of boys and girls belonging the Civil, Male and Female Asylums, to the children of which institutions Dr. Lawrence was much endeared, also attended the funeral.—*Mail.*

A Carriage Accident.—When Mr. N. Bazely was being driven to the late Dr. Lawrence's funeral, on Tuesday morning, and had just turned from the Poonamalee Road into Ritherdon's Road, his coachman needlessly lashed the mare with, the result that she immediately started off at a furious rate, became unmanageable, and dashed against the hedge of the garden opposite the Church Mission Office. The carriage was upset and Mr. Bazely was precipitated from his seat, the coachman was thrown off his, and the mare freeing herself from the carriage fell heavily on her side, but speedily got on her legs, and bolted away, dragging the shafts of the carriage with her. The venetian of the uppermost door being let down, Mr. Bazely was able to get out. The coachman soon got up and followed the mare, which had not proceeded far when she was secured with the aid of passersby. We are glad to say that neither Mr. Bazely, his coachman, nor horse have sustained the slightest injury.

BURMA.

Dacoity in the Districts.—In the attack on the mail escort, at Zeebway, in the Tharrawaddy District, we learn two kallas were killed and flayed, and their Snider rifles taken away by the dacoits. The gang is reported to have now about twelve men armed with 10 muzzle loaders. The two poor kallas were an awful sight when brought into Tharrawaddy. A party of police has been sent in pursuit. We are informed that the report that some Punjaubee policemen had taken to dacoity in the Shawgyeen district arose from the fact of one man of that force having shot a Shan trader in the arm and robbed him of a small sum of money. He then decamped taking with him his rifle, &c. This was about two months ago. He has just been arrested at Yemethen and sent up for trial. It is supposed that previous to the above occurrence this policeman committed a murder in the interior. He probably belongs to one of the various professional gangs of robbers in Upper India.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves [illegible] regulates the bowels, and is the best kno[illegible] for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether [illegible] teething or other causes. Mrs. Winsl[illegible] Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers [illegible] 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the [illegible] Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farrin[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, as follows :—

The Property of a Gentleman.

One second-hand square Piano (in sound order) by John Broadwood and Sons of London.

One invoice of table glassware, containing decanters, vases, fruit-plates, pianostands, &c.

3 casks Johns' & Co.'s Enamelled Ware.

2 Donall Telescopes and Bar ometer.

SALE OF PILSENER BEER, WINE, &c.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms. THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 2 p.m.

50 cases quarts of Pilsener Beer.
20 ,, ,, Bookale.
20 ,, pints do.
20 ,, claret.
2 casks of Portwine.
2 ,, Sherrywine.

Will sell in small lots to suit purchasers.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One Steam-power Steel Rollers Flour Mill (quite new).

"SINGER."

Sewing Machines of English and Continental makers, our recent arrival are from Stedie and Naumann, Pfaff, Wertheim, Bear and Rempel, Gritzner and also Original and Genuine Wheeler and Willson's (of America.)

All machines are in thorough working order, for immediate use. Price exceedingly cheap.

SORABJEE, COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 6th April, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
CLEARANCE SALE OF A LOT OF MR. LAZARUS "EUREKA SPECTACLES."

AT COST PRICE.

Steel frame	Spectacles	each at Rs.	2	0	0
Silver do.	do.	,, ,,	7	0	0
Gold do.	do.	,, ,,	20	0	0
Steel do.	Eye-glasses	,, ,,	2	0	0
Silver do.	do.	,, ,,	7	0	0
Gold do.	do.	,, ,,	18	0	0
Coloured preservers, globulars spectacles and eye-glasses		each at Rs.	2	0	0

Apply sharp to

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

SPECTACLES.
MR. N. LAZARUS.
OCULIST OPTICIAN,

may be CONSULTED DAILY at Messrs SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Rampart Row.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles t Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY.

Hunyadi János.
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a safe, ordinary, and gentle aperient.*
2. *For habitual constipation.*
3. *By persons inclined to inflammation, congestion, and gouty disorder.*
4. *In chronic affections of the organs of respiration and circulation.*
5. *In organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration.*
6. *Against undue deposition of fat in general.*
7. *Against hæmorrhoids.*
8. *During pregnancy and in many female diseases.*
9. *In bilious attacks and disorders of the liver.*
10. *The evil consequences of indiscretion in diet.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

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WHOSE NAME UPON EVERY LABEL SECURES GENUINENESS.
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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 5.

OUR past week embraces but three business days, the banks and a number of commercial offices having been closed for the Easter holidays from last Thursday to Tuesday morning, while our customary telegraphic advices have been absent from the same cause. Considerable activity has nevertheless prevailed in Cotton, though much of the business passing has been of a local character; and in Linseed, for a day or two, there were some signs of animation, which have since disappeared. Supplies of Wheat and Linseed of the new crop are now arriving freely, and some new Rapeseed has also come forward; but exporters are not in the market to any extent, at current rates. With 50 lakhs of Council Bills still offered weekly by the Secretary of State, and Silver falling daily on the other side, it is not surprising that Exchange should be weak and declining here, and we close this evening with rates 5-32d. lower for Bank demand Bills, and 3 months' sight Credits than they were before the holidays. Government Paper has been steady, not to say firm, at previous rates. In shares there has been little movement. Freights are steady. In Imports, current business is upon about the same restricted scale as before, and the feeling in the bazaar as to the future may almost be called despondent in view of the course of Exchange.

MONEY.—The Presidency Bank's Statement issued on Tuesday afternoon covered only four days of the previous week. Private Deposits, as might be expected, showed a considerable decrease, owing to withdrawals in anticipation of the holidays, and Discounts gave some increase, the net expansion of trade requirements being represented by some 18¾ lakhs. Owing to a material accession to Government Deposits, however, the decrease in the bank's Cash Balance was under 9¾ lakhs. Since the resumption of business on Tuesday the tendency of the Money Market has been towards greater ease, and the Bank has lowered its rates by one per cent., making the minimum rate now stand at 6 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—On the re-opening of the Banks after the holidays this market was quiet, with rates to some extent nominal in the absence of advices from home. Some business was done in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4½d, and in Bank demand at 1s. 4 7-16d; some private Wire Transfer was also placed at 1s. 4½d. Yesterday the feeling was weak as sympathy with the decline in Silver in London, and our rates declined to the extent of 1-32d. There were, however, very few Bills making, and, generally, little disposition for business pending Council allotments. Some Bank Wire Transfer was placed in the earlier part of the day at 1s 4 7-16d., but 1-32d lower was afterwards quoted for delivery up to July. The telegram regarding Council Sales to hand this morning advising the allotment of some 47 lakhs of Bills, out of the 50 lakhs offered at 1s 4⅜d—3-32d under the rate obtained on the previous Wednesday, and about 3½ lakhs of Wire Transfers at 1s 4 7-16d together with news of a further drop of ⅛d. in Silver, and the announcement that 50 lakhs of Council Bills will be offered by Government again next week, have caused a feeling of considerable depression in our market to-day, leading to a decline of ⅛d. in rates. Some Private Paper has come out at the reduced rates; but the banks have been reluctant sellers. The market closes very weak, with forward rates somewhat uncertain, but about the same as ready, which we quote at :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4¼d 1s 4 9-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-32d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 4 3-8d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4 7-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 4 7-16d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4 17-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 4 15-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4 9-16d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	1·73½	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1·74½	,,

The weekly official Statement regarding Silver in the Mint gives the following figures :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 28th March. 1888	84,79,446
Silver received during the week	8,77,231
	93,56,677
New coin paid during the week	8,00,845
	85,55,832
Silver belonging to private individuals	69,71,033
	155,26,865
Last week	123,82,239

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a steady feeling on Tuesday, and continued in the same state throughout the day, with the cash rate for Four per cents quoted at 99⅛, and the forward quotations 98⅞ for this month's account, and 98⅝ for the end of May. Yesterday the market was firm with an upward tendency in rates, though little actual advance was established. There was little doing for money; but for account there were many buyers and few sellers. To-day the market has been firm at 99⅛ for cash, and forward quotations also unchanged; but towards the close rates have hardened a little, and,1-16 per cwt. higher has been named. 4½ per cent Paper has been quoted at 105⅞ since last mail, and we give this as the closing price this evening, with the usual proviso. Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds have advanced ½ per cent., say to 105. Port Trust Bonds are one per cent. higher at 94.

SHARES.—There has not been much doing in this market since last week, but a more favourable feeling has prevailed regarding Mill Scrip generally, induced probably by the better accounts from China referred to in our last report; and the changes which occurred have been mostly in favour of holders of this scrip. This afternoon, owing to a feeling of disappointment at the dividend which a prominent concern will pay, speculative operators have been bearing the market, and rates have given way in several cases; compared with last week's quotations, however, an advance is shown in nearly every instance. Alliance are Rs. 20 higher; Luckmidas Khimji, Rs. 15; City of Bombay, Empress, and Hindostan, Rs. 10 each; Ripon, Rs. 7½; and Oriental, Rs. 2½. Manockji Petit, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 10; and Framji Petit Rs. 7½. In Press Shares, Fort have advanced Rs. 75; and New Berar, Rs. 5; while Khangaum are Rs. 20 down. Bank of Bombay Shares are Rs. 15 higher. Bombay and Burma have advanced Rs. 50 for the first issue and Rs. 10 for the second. Bapty Flour are Rs. 10 down.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A rather smaller business is reported than for the previous week, the total offtake being put down at about 2,500 packages of all descriptions. As dealers find great difficulty in replacing their goods on the present level of rates they are gradually showing more and more firmness and are trying to work up rates. An advance of ½ to 1anna has thus been established in 39 in 6lb. and 7lb. and 44 in 7 and 8lb. *Grey Shertings*; and a rise half an anna has also taken place in 50 in 10lb. *Shirtings. Grey Madapollams* of all weights have also advanced a little. In *Bleached Goods* an active demand continues for *Nainsuks, Mulls*, and *Jacconets*, but we quote no improvement in rates. In *Turkey Red, Dyed and Printed Goods* there is no change whatever to report. *Local Goods* are in small demand, but generally unchanged in value.

YARNS.—The usual moderate business is reported in *Imported Yarns*, and the market is called steady at previous rates. In *Local Spinnings*, owing to favourable advices from China, the active demand for 20s. continues, and rates are 1-32 to 1-16 anna higher for this count than they were a week ago.

METALS.—*Copper* is quoted 8 annas to Re. 1 per cwt. lower in a quite market. In *Yellow Metal*, the market for which is firm, a moderate business is reported, and the price has advanced Re. 1 per cwt. *Iron* is steady at previous rates; but there is little doing in this metal.

COALS continue very firm. Owing to the fall in Exchange and to high freights at home concurrent with low rates here, prices of this mineral are advancing, and holders are not willing to sell unless they get, for Powell's Duffryn Cardiff, April-May shipment, Rs 20½; and for Davison's West Hartley, April-May, Rs. 20 per ton alongside. We quote ready Cardiff at Rs. 22; and Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 20¼ per ton alongside.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the holidays our market for this staple has shown considerable activity since last mail left, and prices generally have been steadily maintained, while in the case of Broach they have advanced Rs. 2 per candy, owing to the reduced estimate of the outturn of this crop consequent upon the prevalence of cloudy weather in the districts. Bhownuggur is also Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher, being firmly held by dealers. Considerable purchases of ready stuff were made at the close of last week, chiefly of Oomra description, and though the market was quiet on Monday,and few transactions took place on that day, a good demand set in again on Tuesday and continued thereafter, leading to a large business in ready Cotton, as well as to important contracts for forward delivery. In the latter the principal business has been in "Good" Bhownuggur for May delivery, at Rs. 197, and in Dharwar, for the same month, at Rs. 202½ to Rs. 204½ per candy. The latter growth of the new crop is now arriving, and owing to the communication by rail, which brings it to market earlier than heretofore, is attracting more attention than for some years past. The reported purchases of ready new Cotton have consisted principally of Pachora and Dhulia (of which some 5,000 bales have been taken), at Rs. 186-94½; Julgaum, at Rs. 195-205½; Barsee, at Rs. 214-19; Khangaum, at Rs. 202-8; and Akola, at Rs. 195; and in Dhollera kinds, of Wadwan, at Rs. 190-200; Veraval, at Rs. 182-7; Bhownugger, at Rs. 197-206; Mowa, at Rs. 210-13½; and Dhollera proper, at Rs. 202½. Some 4,000 bales of Bengals have also been taken at Rs. 175½-82½; and about 1,000 bales of new Dharwar, at Rs. 203½. A little old Dharwar has also changed hands, at Rs. 190-90½; and Compta, at Rs. 175.

It will be seen from the subjoined statement that the arrivals of Cotton of the new crop (of which 62,000 bales have come to hand during the past week) now show a deficiency of 114,325 bales compared with last season's receipts of new Cotton at the same time; while, taking the arrivals of old and new Cotton since the beginning of the year, the excess, which stood last week at some 11,500 bales, has contracted to about 2,400 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling cost and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

			Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs.	182	— 3 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,,	176	— 3 11-16d.
Do. Good.	do.	,,	170	— 3 19-32d.
Oomra Fully Good	do. (Good Staple)	,,	214	— 4 7-16d.
Do. Good	do. do.	,,	208	— 4 11-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do. do.	,,	200	— 4 3-16d.
Khandeish, Good,	do.	,,	198	— 4 ⅛d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	,,	190	— 3 31-32d.
Belatee, Fully Good,	do.	,,	200	— 4 3-16d.
Do. Good	do.	,,	193	— 4 1-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	,,	186	— 3 29-32d.
Broach, Fine,	April	,,	238	— 4 15-16d.
Do. Good	do.	,,	227	— 4 23-32d.
Dhollera, Fine,		,,	218	— 4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,,	208	— 4 11-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,,	197	— 4 ⅛d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,	May	,,	205	— 4 9-32d.
Westerns, Good.	June	,,	192	— 4 1-32d.

The arrivals of New Cotton this Season as compared with last are as follows :—

	Season. 1887-88. Bales.	Season. 1886-87. Bales.
Bengals	159,000	194,000
Oomras—		
Berar	126,500	267,000
Khandeish	149,000	164,000
Barsi and Nugger	42,000	53,000
Hingunghaut	675	19,300
Dhollera	124,000	63,000
Broach	72,500	42,500
Sind & Persian	30,000	15,200
	703,675	818,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

	Bales. 1888	Bales. 1887	Bales. 1886
Receipts.			
For the week	63,571	77,608	56,340
From 1st Jan. to 4th April	655,190	657,577	592,930
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	43,742	71,026	40,881
From 1st Jan. to 4th April	362,449	394,582	360,006
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	130	542	4,020
From 1st Jan. to 4th April	10,376	10,965	19,648

WHEAT is dull, discouraging advices from the other side tending to neutralize the effect of free arrivals and a lower Exchange here. Prices are generally a little easier, but dealers still quote the following rates both for present and future delivery :—

White Pessy (91 per cent.)	Rs.	4	4	6	per cwt.
Do. (85 ,,)	,,	4	3	6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	4	2	6	,,
Red Delhi	,,	3	15	0	,,
Hard Yellow	,,	4	5	6	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	4	0	0	,,
Hard Red	,,	3	13	0	,,

SEEDS.—Some rather large transactions were reported in *Linseed* during the holidays, European sellers having cancelled contracts with dealers, and made fresh purchases for future delivery at current rates. The market is now quiet again at Rs. 5-14-6 to Rs. 6-1-0 per cwt. For *Rapeseed* there has been a fair inquiry, and the following are the quoted rates, from which, however, some reduction might be obtained in presence of actual business :—

Guzerat, Yellow	Rs.	6	2	0	per cwt.
Cawnpore do.	,,	5	10	6	,,
Do. Red	,,	5	2	6	,,
Delhi do.	,,	5	2	6	,,

Poppy Seed is dull and declining, Rs. 6-5-6 per cwt. being now quoted.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	300,372	297,228	206,835
,, From 1st Jan. to 4th April	1,463,398	1,989,302	1,897,654
Linseed—For the week	126,119	121,769	152,237
,, From 1st Jan. to 4th April	738,521	764,745	1,156,251
Rapeseed—For the week	34,080	31,704	65,358
,, From 1st Jan. to 4th April	116,233	115,623	268,569
Gingelly Seed—For the week	24,454	32,137	29,017
,, From 1st Jan. to 4th April	545,074	625,219	631,973

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	111,892	176,484	136,975
,, From 1st Jan. to 4th April	915,458	1,806,328	1,778,673
Linseed—For the week	75,398	37,705	172,932
,, From 1st Jan. to 4th April	575,952	450,037	901,122
Rapeseed—For the week	4,724	8,783	3,006
,, From 1st Jan. to 4th April	103,187	115,513	194,388
Gingelly Seed—For the week	34,708	65,830	54,551
,, From 1st Jan. to 4th April	583,957	583,759	582,490

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LALCACA.—April 5, Mr. Dinshawjee Dossabhoy Lalcaca, of the Commissioner's Office, High Court. Funeral this morning (Friday), at his residence, Fort, Hanuman Lane, at 7 o'clock.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1888.

THE quest for a site for the new Municipal Buildings, which began in the year 1878, has receded another step. The last Committee which was appointed in that regard was commissioned at the close of last year to enquire and report on the scheme formulated by Sir Henry Morland for acquiring the Cathedral High Schools and enlarging and adapting them to the purposes of the Municipality. The site is more central than that of the Crescent opposite the Sailors' Home, which the Government had offered and the Corporation had accepted, if not quite so central as that at Bori Bunder, where the foundation stone of these buildings that are to be was actually laid amidst great rejoicings by Lord Ripon in 1885. This scheme is disposed of by the report in a few sentences. Admitting that if the whole space at the junction of the two roads were available it would be the finest site in the city for the Municipal Buildings, but partially occupied by the schools, which are too costly to pull down, and too inconvenient and irregular to be incorporated satisfactorily in new work, the Committee have decided that the proposal to utilize the situation and make the best of it is not one to be recommended to the Corporation. If this be the case the public and the Corporation can only regret that the finest site in Bombay like "the finest site in Europe" has been hopelessly spoiled and converted into a source of abiding but unavailing regret to all good citizens. It was not in the spirit of a committee of enquiry that Michael Angelo took the block of marble that everyone imagined was hopelessly intractable, and made of it the statue of David to which he owed his first fame. A site good in itself ought not to be past mending merely because part of it is occupied with a structure which would require a certain amount of adaptation to make it available for new requirements. Of course, if a Committee which has, or believes that it has, a blank cheque, on which it can inscribe any figures that may be necessary, is right in rejecting even the best site in the city if there be drawbacks of any kind—such as a view beyond at a gable end in a different style of architecture, or the neighbourhood of other buildings standing between the wind and its nobility. If there be reason to believe that the city can afford the money and that the Corporation will vote it in unlimited quantities, first for four designs of note each costing Rs. 4,000, three of which will be thrown in the fire, and next for erecting really magnificent buildings right away in the midst of a large open space large enough for a public garden and a pleasure ground, there is no reason why anything should be tolerated that would interfere with the grandeur of a conception which can be realised with so much facility.

Had the Committee appointed specifically to inquire and report as to the merits of the Cathedral Schools' site any power to go beyond its mandate, and draw up another scheme to which the schools in question stand in the relation of the piece of flint to the broth of which it was the first ingredient? The characteristic of the new scheme is that it includes within its compass the very element which proved fatal to all those which have preceded it for the last ten years, and will probably prove equally fatal to those that may be devised between the present year of grace and the year 1900. This may be an excessive estimate of probabilities, but no one will venture to say that when passing through Bombay at the close of the year 1888 the present Viceroy will see a second stone placed upon the one laid by his distinguished predecessor. Will any one venture to predict with confidence that Lord Lansdowne when retiring in his turn will see that second stone in its place? The history of the past warrants a hardened scepticism. When the question of building Municipal Offices was mooted ten years since, the sum of two lakhs was regarded as sufficient, provided the Government would give the ground free. A deputation waited on Sir Richard Temple, who was then Governor, and set forth the views of the Corporation. His Excellency assured the deputation of his good-will, which a little later took the form of an offer of land in the Oval opposite the Sassoon Institute, at a rate which the Corporation regarded as prohibitive. The Government thereupon offered to give a site free for Police Buildings, which the Corporation should build, and on them, as a foundation, erect such Municipal Offices as might be required. This handsome offer was declined without much thanks. It was not what the Corporation was then in search of—a free site on which could be built Municipal Offices at the cost of two lakhs. The offer of the Government of India to sell a site at Rs. 40 per square yard did not meet the case. The revolving years went by, and Mr. Municipal Commissioner Grant suggested that an addition of half a lakh to the amount to be laid out might advance matters. In 1881 the late Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee rose to that level, and proposed a motion, fixing two and a half lakhs as the limit; the Corporation agreed. This enabled things to ripen to such an extent that in 1883 a Committee was appointed to co-operate with the Municipal Commissioner in negotiating with the Government for a site. The Committee in three months reported that there had been three courses apparently open—one to purchase the Town Hall for Municipal purposes, but as the Asiatic Society could not be dispossessed that was impossible; second, to purchase for two lakhs and sixty thousand rupees the present Municipal Offices, but as the proprietor would not sell, that course was also impossible; and the third course was to obtain 6,000 yards of land at Bori Bunder. Mr. Gostling at that time wrote strongly in favour of a site on the Oval opposite the present offices; but even a reference to a central garden, and an arcade which the Government would probably throw in if that site were chosen, did not tempt the Corporation to look so far to the south. The vote in favour of the Bori Bunder site was unanimous. In January 1884 the Government of India agreed to the sale of the Bori Bunder land and consented to the price being fixed at Rs. 15 per yard instead of Rs. 30. This offer was accepted six months later on, and eighteen months after that Lord Ripon laid the first stone on the accepted site. The plans had been prepared and accepted two years before, it being then settled that the buildings should cost five lakhs. In May 1885 Mr. Geary proposed a motion in the Corporation that sanction should be given for the raising, by loan or otherwise, of Rs. 3,35,000 which, with the Rs. 4,35,000 already set aside during the previous six years, would provide for the estimated cost of buildings, land and all charges, the total coming to Rs. 7,80,000. It was explained that the actual buildings would not exceed the Rs. 5,00,000 specified for that purpose, but that the site and the desired increase of the size of the hall so that it might accommodate eight hundred persons, and a dome, which was optional, brought up the total to Rs. 7,80,000. Dr. Peterson, supposing that Rs. 5,00,000 was ample for site and buildings—including a large hall—raised a cry of alarm at the extravagance of the proposal to sanction a larger sum, and by a majority of one carried an amendment postponing the consideration of the question for a month. At the end of the month Messrs. K. T. Telang and J. U. Yajuik proposed that the five lakhs should not be exceeded, and this motion was carried by eighteen votes to fourteen. After a decent interval Captain Morland and Colonel Merewether proposed that effect should be given to the implied wish of the Corporation, by requesting Mr. Chisholm to alter his plans so that the buildings should not cost more than five lakhs. This proposal was rejected by thirteen votes to eight.

In the year 1886 the Government of Bombay asked the Corporation to be good enough to come to a decision about the buildings, so that the lease of the site might be got ready at an early date. This intimation was followed up in July 1886 by an offer of a site on the Oval, which General Goodfellow expressed the opinion would be suitable for such an architectural structure as the Corporation might be reasonably expected to build in the most conspicuous part of the city of Bombay. This was the suggestion which, when made by Mr. Gostling three years before, was not even listened to, the advantages of having the Municipal Offices near the centre of the city being present to every mind. Captain Selby, who was then a new member and knew little of such considerations, proposed a Committee to consider the change of site, and the Committee reported in its favour. The Committee further, in sublime disregard of General Goodfellow's broad hint, informed the Corporation that it understood that the change of site need not involve any extra expenditure over that already sanctioned. It is interesting to compare this opinion with that expressed by the Committee, whose report we publish to-day, declaring that the sum already sanctioned is wholly inadequate, and recommending the Corporation to face the cost of a really fine building on this magnificent site, and strenuously counselling the Corporation to erect an office and hall which will add beauty to the city, and not to waste the building fund on an insufficient and unsatisfactory building. But this is anticipating; the proposed change of site was agreed to in the expectation that the five lakhs would prove sufficient for all purposes. The Government declined to transfer the site until the plans of an adequate building were prepared. In this *impasse*, Sir Henry Morland proposed the Cathedral High School combination by which fairly suitable offices in a central position might be procured for five lakhs. The Committee appointed to examine and report upon this scheme has done so, and condemns the project. So far it was within the four corners of its mandate. But it has gone further, and without any authority whatever from the Corporation, it has proceeded to elaborate a scheme of its own, which is as we have said in open conflict with all the principles laid down during the last ten years by the Corporation in successively dealing with successive schemes. The Corporation, which frugally fixed the cost at two lakhs in the first instance, and after six years of education, determinedly refused to expend even the five lakhs once voted, is now recommended to imitate English cities which spend largely and lavishly. Fifteen lakhs are hinted at as a trifle and twenty regarded as a bagatelle. Will the Committee upon looking back upon this brief record of ten years hope to succeed in getting that stone any further than Lord Ripon did? It may be doubted. If reasonable incredulity were not at hand to reassure us, we might be alarmed at the demoniacal prodigality which leads the Committee to cite as an example to be followed the lavish expenditure of English Corporations on Municipal offices. Birmingham, which lays out thirty lakhs on such structures, has a debt of £7,180,000 millions sterling; in other words every man, woman and child in the city owes £17-10 to the Municipal creditor. Manchester has spent one hundred and fifty lakhs, one million sterling, on its town hall, but its population individually owe £18-13 per head, and collectively £6,800,000. These town halls and Municipal offices, built regardless of expense, have been furnished luxuriously with money often raised on loan; the Town Councillors of Birmingham have listened to Mr. Chamberlain's eloquence sitting in chairs costing ten guineas a piece. These are not the examples which we would urge Bombay to follow. We have drawn the line in the past at Rs. 7,80,000 for buildings, land, and all charges. We might, after thinking twice and three times, suffer ourselves to be persuaded to go up to ten lakhs, to secure for the city offices and a hall worthy not only of its present but of its future grandeur. But when it is a question of going at leaps and bounds beyond that substantial figure, the ratepayers must make their voices heard. It would be far better to lay out fifteen or twenty lakhs in reclaiming sites from the sea at Colaba or in Back Bay than to sink them in costly offices, which after all could not serve their prosaic purpose much better than those which may be rented in the future, as in the past.

WE acknowledge with pleasure an interesting volume entitled the "Coming of the Great Queen" (Harrison and Sons, London) giving a narrative of the acquisition of Burma, as seen by Major E. C. Browne of the Royal Scots Fusiliers. The author, who is in Burma, gives a very interesting account of the people who have so recently become the subjects of the "Great Queen" whose advent was foretold in Karen prophecy. In his opinion not only has the annexation proved a great blessing and deliverance to the Burmans, but it has been acquiesced in by the population at large, who already begin to enjoy a security for life and property which was before unknown. There is something contagious in the author's undoubting faith in the blessings which follow our footsteps wherever we go. "My own belief is," he writes, "that here, as elsewhere, wherever our soldiers and sailors carry our flag, on whatever spot we set our foot firmly, we govern for the material good and prosperity of mankind." If Mr. Slagg and Mr. S. Smith and a few others would take this reassuring view of our mission in the world, how many eloquent Jeremiads would Parliament be saved! The "Coming of the Great Queen" boldly and not altogether wrongly claims to contain more information about Indo-China and its peoples than any other publication which has hitherto appeared in print.

THE Italians had on the fatal field of Dogali so instructive but bitter an experience of the strategy of the Abyssinians that they ought to be on their guard against a too hasty attempt to overtake the Negus in his retreat on Asmara. General San Marzano has hitherto been remarkably cautious, and "Fabius Cunctator Daun" himself could not have conducted a campaign with more deliberateness or with more belief in the wisdom of patiently abiding within his lines. Public opinion in Italy has, indeed, become impatient of late at the persistency with which the Italian commander remained upon the defensive, but if the Negus's movement is as genuine a retreat as it is believed to be in Rome, and to be enforced by want of provisions for his army, General San Marzano's Fabian warfare is justified. So, also, for the present is the refusal of the Italians to conclude peace on any other terms than the retention of their present position and the concession of full trading rights. Much less than that the Italian Government, who under Signor Crispi's guidance have become noticeably moderate in their Abyssinian policy, could not be expected to be content with.

THE appeal which Mr. Propert, the Commissioner for the Southern Division, makes in another column in the interests of the family of a most valuable servant of Government is one which we have no hesitation in cordially endorsing. The work of the late Mr. Stormont has on several occasions been brought to the notice of our readers, and if the development of the agricultural resources of this Presidency could be advanced by the energy, the zeal, and the trained intelligence of any single servant of the Agricultural Department, Mr. Stormont's untiring labours at the Government Farm in Khandeish would have advanced it very largely. Mr. Propert bears testimony to the late Mr. Stormont's merits and also to the necessities of his family, and from no one could the appeal have come with more authority.

DR. P. PETERSON has resigned his seat on the Corporation. This creates a vacancy which will be filled by the ratepayers.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT yesterday sent in to Government his resignation as a Port Trustee of Bombay. He has also resigned his seat on the directors' board of two of the local Joint Stock Companies.

SURGEON-MAJOR KEELAN, Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad, has been granted a year's furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

MR. T. S. HAMILTON has been appointed to act as Assistant Judge in the Surat division for the Broach Collectorate.

IT is notified that Mr. A. H. Plunkett, City Magistrate, Poona, has been allowed privilege leave for two months from April 16, and Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for one month from April 21.

MR. J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A., Acting Principal, Elphinstone College, has been granted eighteen months' furlough.

MR. H. L. HOLLAND, Assistant Superintendent, Poona, Nasik, and Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey, has been allowed a year's furlough.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the week ending the 3rd instant :—"Slight rain in Dharwar. Wheat in one taluka of Upper Sind Frontier injured by stormy weather, and cotton in Broach damaged. Standing crops otherwise good. Cotton-picking in progress in parts of Gujarat and Southern Maratha Country. Harvesting of late crops completed in Thana and in progress in other districts. Ploughing operations for next season's crops in progress in Nasik, Poona, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara. Probable outturn of wheat in Broach 8 annas, of wheat and cotton in Baroda 8 and 10 annas, respectively, and of late crops in Kolaba in general 12 annas. Outturn of opium in Baroda 8 annas.

THE quantity of cotton exported from the ports of Lower Burma during the month of February last was 3,987 cwt., valued at Rs. 85,189.

THE Duke of Sutherland and party, in his yacht Sans Peur, arrived at Colombo from Singapore on her homeward voyage on the 15th of March, and left for Aden on the 21st of March.

THE Viceroy will be joined at Allahabad by Mr. Durand, Foreign Secretary, and Sir Mackenzie Wallace, who is now, we are glad to say, quite convalescent. Sir Mackenzie's recent attack, it is supposed, may have been brought on by that conscientious exploration of the slums of Calcutta, which the Viceroy undertook just before his departure.

IT is understood that the Government of India have recommended Jai Prakash Lall Bahadur, Dewan of Dumraon, for responsible employment in Kashmir.

SIR GEORGE WHITE was to leave Mandalay on or about the 2nd instant, as he means to catch the mail steamer leaving Bombay on the 13th for England. As already stated, General Sir R. Low will officiate in the Burma command during his three months' absence.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN will open a public library at Barabanki on the 10th instant, to be called after his name. A collection of some 2,000 books, chiefly Oriental, will be presented by Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E., for acceptance on the occasion.

AN idea of the amount of useful work achieved at the Rangoon General Hospital may be formed when it is stated that last month there were altogether 2,864 patients treated: of these 492 were indoor and 2,372 outdoor. Their classification in regard to nationality was as follows :—158 Europeans, 276 Eurasians, 418 Burmans, 607 Mussalmans, 613 Hindus, and 792 of other castes.

HIS HIGHNESS Maharaja Sawae Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Jeypur, has addressed a kharita to his Excellency the Viceroy, offering the sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees towards the defence of the North-West Frontier of India. In making the offer his Highness says that he feels that the sum is but a mite and inadequate for the object in view. As a mark, however, of his loyalty and profound sympathy with the British Government, he adds that in case of any emergency, he places the whole of the resources at his command, and that of the State, and his personal services, at the disposal of the paramount Power.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY DUFFERIN is stated to have put on a native *sari* and ornaments the other day when sitting down at the Maharani of Kuch Behar's dinner, which was served in Bengali style.

THE Lieut.-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces has not only passed final orders that the Nawab Mohib Ali Khan should get from his nephew, his Highness the Nawab of Rampore, his pension of Rs. 2,611 a month, but directed that the arrears from the time it was stopped in October, 1883, should be paid.

THE Mahomedan Congress to be held at Allahabad next year will discuss purely social questions.

THERE was some capital sport on Tuesday at Camp Govindgarh. After a longish beat two tigers were killed, one by his Excellency the Viceroy and the other by Major Barr, the Agent. A good general shoot is expected to-day, when his Highness the Maharaja, with his tutor, Dr. Goldsmith, will join the Viceregal party.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* will, on Sunday next, give a wood-cut portrait of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Viceroy Elect of India. It will be seen from an advertisement in another column that this enterprising Guzerati weekly has made arrangements for giving shortly a series of portraits of Indian celebrities and other interesting illustrations.

WITH reference to the alleged misconducted funeral of Mrs. Troward, at Montgomery, Mr. Troward writes to a local paper to say that as soon as the case appeared in print he submitted to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor a detailed statement of the circumstances, including the fact that he had consulted Dr. Perry, who had attended his wife, and who gave his opinion that the cause of death must have been weakness of the heart brought on by rheumatic fever. Mr. Troward requested Mr. J. B. Lyall to make any investigation he might deem advisable, but the latter replied that he could see no reason for thinking such action necessary.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, APRIL 4.

The Chamber of Deputies met to-day, and M. Meline, a Moderate Republican, was chosen to succeed M. Floquet as President of the Chamber.

M. Clémenceau, the Leader of the Advanced Left, was also put forward as a candidate for the chair, and obtained an equal number of votes; but M. Meline was elected through the right of seniority.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

ROME, APRIL 4.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy will pay a visit to her Majesty the Queen at Florence.

THE RETREAT OF THE NEGUS.

MASSOWAH, APRIL 4.

The Negus with his force has retreated towards Asmara, because that potentate feared to lose his prestige by concluding peace with Italy, at the same time he saw the futility of attacking the Italians in their entrenched positions.

THE PILOT SERVICE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 5.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the condition of the Pilot Service, with a view to ameliorating the position of junior members of the Service, have sent in their report. The Committee recommend a number of senior pilots to be induced to retire either on pension or a bonus. The remainder may be divided into three classes. The junior class to consist only of ten members, who will divide amongst them the whole work now allotted to the junior pilots.

RUNGBEER JUNG BAHADOOR'S OFFER.

The Secretary of State in the Foreign Department in replying to General Rungbeer Jung Bahadoor's letter to the Viceroy offering his services with a view to a peaceful settlement of the difficulty with Thibet and Sikkim, courteously informs him that the Government of India is sensible of his friendly disposition, and although unable to avail themselves of the help offered, they thank him for the goodwill shown towards them.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 5.

A startling discovery was made last evening by a peon in the employ of the Port Commissioners doing duty at Juggernath Ghat. He saw a tin-box lying, and, being under the impression it was left behind by a passenger, conveyed it to the thannah. The box was encased in gunny and strapped with rope. On being opened the remains of a native male adult was found. Some abrasions were found on the body, but the deceased was supposed to have been strangulated. The body was not identified. Photos have been taken. Subsequent information shows that when the box was opened the body was found to be covered with cloth strongly smelling of carbolic oil. The box also contained a phial bearing a label R, Scott, Thomson and Company, Chemists. The contents are not known, but the direction on the label were two tea spoonsful every three hours till relieved followed by an account of the Y. L. Doveton Institution. Enquiries were made at this institution, but proved unsuccessful. The servants of the institution were shown the body, but could not identify it. The Deputy Commissioner and the detectives are unremitting in their efforts to unravel the mysterious murder. The body was since identified as that of a thatcher in the Machwa bazaar.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin, with homeward Indian mails of 30th ult., arrived at midnight yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 4.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage arrived here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here from Kurrachee this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats easier.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. do.	72⅞
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107¼

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Teheran route interrupted beyond Emden.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 4.

10 p.m.	79·6

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	81·0
2 p.m.	85·6
4 p.m.	84·3

THE canal system of Bengal is an important source of revenue, as much when utilized for navigation as when used to irrigate fields. The Orissa, the Midnapur, and the Sone Canals are used both for irrigation and for navigation, while the Hidgellee Tidal Canals, the Orissa Coast Canal, and the Calcutta and Eastern Canals serve for navigation only. The last named is the most remunerative system of navigation canals in India, and yields a net return of more than five per cent. on the capital cost. The revenue in the last official year, from navigation only, on all the six canal works just named amounted to nearly eight lakhs, and that did not include what was received from Government transport services. The value of the merchandise carried on the canals was 778 lakhs of rupees, and the value of the crops irrigated was 93 lakhs. In addition to the canals, navigation is maintained on the Nuddea rivers by the Public Works Department, and the revenue from that source last year was two lakhs.

THE LATE MR. STORMONT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—May I ask your kind assistance, and that of the general public whom you represent, in raising subscriptions towards a fund for the support of the family of the late Mr. Stormont, who died at sea, of cancer, on the 28th of February last, at the early age of 39.

He was for many years Superintendent of the Government Farm at Bhadgaum in Khandesh, and those who knew him there can testify to the untiring zeal he ever showed in the discharge of his arduous and poorly paid duties. Unassuming and of studious habits, Mr. Stormont had but few opportunities of forming a large circle of friends. He was an unostentatious but thoroughly practical and unselfish worker. His life and labours were chiefly devoted to a remote locality in the jungle. There he laboured for years, in a bad climate, which gradually ruined his constitution. He was something more than a mere experimental farmer. In the interests of agriculture and of the ryot, whose sincere friend he ever was, he pursued scientific researches with a zeal and ability which have frequently received cordial recognition and acknowledgment from men of note in the scientific world.

His untimely death leaves his widow and six children, who are now in England, (the children's ages ranging from 16 to 6,) practically destitute. From Government they can expect little or nothing, widows of Uncovenanted Officers not being entitled to pension, while it is quite certain that out of so meagre and heavily burdened an income anything like saving was simply impossible.

I feel confident that those who knew my old friend's real worth and circumstances will readily respond to this appeal, but, as I said before, their number is small, and they can do comparatively little in the way of permanent relief. To your advocacy, Sir, with the generous public, irrespective of race or creed, I venture to appeal.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by me, or may be sent to the Bank of Bombay for credit to the "Stormont Fund."—Yours, &c.,

W. H. PROPERT, C. S.,
Commissioner, S. D.

Camp Belgaum, April 3.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

THE *Government Gazette* contains provisional rules for Government scholarships in High and special Schools, which H. E. the Governor in Council sanctions. There are, until further notice, to be two scholarships for each of the following collectorates or districts of the Presidency:—Bombay (including Aden), Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Thana, Surat, Broach (including Camp Baroda), Kaira, Ahmedabad (including Camp Deesa), Panch Mahals, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, North Kanara, Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Shikarpur, and Upper Sind Frontier, a total of 48, each of which is to be of the value of Rs. 5 per mensem, and tenable for four years from the 1st January succeeding the examination. The first scholarship in each district is open to general competition, but the second scholarship is reserved for candidates who belong to classes that are backward in English education. In no case, however, will a candidate be allowed to compete who has not been a *bona fide* student of any particular school for at least twelve months immediately preceding the examination. The examination for the scholarships will be held in September of each year, but in order to provide for scholarships in the present year, one will be held at as early a date from the passing of the order as is possible. No candidates above the age of 13 years on the 1st September will be eligible for the open scholarship, and no candidate above the age of 15 years for the close scholarships. The scholarships will be awarded by a committee appointed by the Educational Inspector of each district, and the names of the successful candidates and the schools at which they were prepared will be published annually in the *Government Gazette*. The scholarship will be drawn quarterly in arrears, and the holder of the scholarship will be permitted to change his school with the sanction of the Educational Inspector, by whom at any time he is liable to be examined. On proof of unsatisfactory progress the holder may be deprived of his scholarship; but neither on this account, for misconduct or for any other reason without the consent of the Director of Public Instruction. The medium of examination will be the Vernacular of the particular collectorate or district, and the subjects have been fixed as under:—

1. *Arithmetic.*—Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Simple and Compound Proportion, Simple Interest and Practice.

2. *Vernacular.*—(Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, or Sindhi.)

Reading with understanding from any book equal in difficulty to the highest book of the Departmental Series, with Grammar to correspond.

Reading with understanding 150 verses of a poet equal in difficulty to Raghunath Pandit. 100 lines of poetry by heart. (In place of the poetry candidates may bring up Reading and Writing in Urdu; or an elementary knowledge of Arabic or Persian.)

Writing five lines to dictation from the reading book. Full writing book to be shown (current hand). Written Translation of five lines from the English Reading Book.

3. The *History* and *Geography* of India.

4. *English.*—Reading any book equal in difficulty to the Third Departmental Reading Book with explanation in the Vernacular and simple Parsing in English.

Writing half text or small hand. Full writing book to be shown.

Written Translation into English of five short sentences from any Vernacular book equal in difficulty to the Third Vernacular Book. Spelling to be taken into account.

Printed forms of application for permission to compete may be obtained from inspectors, and an examination fee of Rs. 2 will be charged to each candidate.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT ICHHAPUR.

A DISASTROUS fire broke out at Ichhapur, near Surat, on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., at about 10 a.m. About 175 houses were destroyed and more than 700 people were rendered houseless and have been in the streets without any shelter or provisions ever since. The sufferers are mostly poor class of Hindoos, and immediate help in providing shelter and food is greatly needed; also fodder for cattle is much wanted, for nearly 700 are starving.

As immediate relief had been rendered necessary, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Patell, a leading resident of Ichhapur, who is now in Bombay, sent a sum of money to be expended before more help could be sent from here. Steps are being taken to procure further relief, and we shall be glad to receive and acknowledge subscriptions for this deserving object.

REWARD FOR MERIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A native paper states that the police constable Bhao Jivaji has been recently raised in rank. He owes his promotion probably to the zeal he displayed in arresting a Bania merchant a short time back. I do not question the motives of the Police Commissioner in promoting the constable, but I am sure that this act of his will produce a more harmful effect upon the illiterate police constables than the judgment of the Bombay High Court, which has been entirely disapproved of by the native public.

N.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN G. S. NICHOLSON, 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, has been appointed to be Adjutant of the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteers.

CAPTAIN J. W. ORR, has been appointed to be Assistant Commissary-General, fourth class, *vice* Major E. C. Elliston, who has returned to the Bengal Presidency. Lieut. E. G. Carter has been promoted to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, first class.

THE services of Surgeon C Monks, I.M.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Government for employment in the Civil Department.

THE following officers having completed twelve years' service have been promoted to be Surgeons-Major:—Surgeon J. MacGregor, A. K. Stewart, W. G. H. Henderson, K. A. Dalal, and H. W. B. Boyd.

EXTENSION of leave has been granted to the following officers:—Captain A. L. B. Hughes, S.C., four months, on private affairs; Colonel A. T. Moore, C.B. V.C., on private affairs, till the 28th July; and Surgeon C. F. Willis, two months, on medical certificate.

THE HUMOURS OF THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION.

THE Sikkim expeditionary force has had its little camp jokes and one at least is worth reproducing as showing the effect of hill climbing on the British soldier. The 200 men of the Derbyshire had hard marching from Siligori to Pedong, as rain fell nearly every day; and the climb from the Teesta Bridge to the Kalinpong ridge—arise of some 4,000ft. in four miles—tried severely the stamina of the soldiers fresh from the plains for it was their first climb on the route. One soldier when about three-quarters of the way up was "dead beat," so he sat himself down and tried by exhortation to wake up his weary body. And he did it in this way. "Prepare to charge!" he panted, addressing himself: "Charge!" Then after a pause: "Charge!" Why, I couldn't charge a—mosquito!" He was about right: there is not much capacity left for charging when a steady grind of hill climbing has been undergone. However, after a week's work the men had got their lungs and limbs into mountaineering order, and they breasted the Lingtu slopes quite cheerily. They have been well fed throughout, and their dram of rum has helped to keep out the cold and wet. The expenditure on the expedition has been carefully kept as low as possible, and of this the officers had evidence in an unexpected way. The bread ration for a soldier is 1¼lb., that for an officer, 1lb. and "extras." But the latter were not forthcoming, and on inquiry from a Commissariat Babu we learnt the reason why. "Sir, the bread ration for an officer is one pound only; it is quite correct, for he gets extras." "But, Babu, we haven't got the extras." "No, Sir, there are no extras on this campaign." It is only too true; we are not lapped in luxury; but we managed to get the additional quarter-pound of bread in lieu of the extras which were not. This was only just, as officers have now to pay Re. 1 per day for their rations instead of the old charge of 8 annas. An impecunious Government cannot afford to let officers wax fat on service at the cost of the State!

MILITARY REFORM IN GWALIOR.

REGARDING the military reforms which have been introduced into Gwalior by Sir Gunpat Rao, a correspondent writes:—

For years and years the whole of Scindia's troops were massed at Lashkar, and once during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lawrence the Government of India had impressed upon the late Maharaja not to allow the entire strength of his well-disciplined army to be at Gwalior, but to distribute it throughout the whole territory on the grounds "that to have such a large military force is dangerous to the State," and the then Maharaja, whose military aspirations were great, opposed it, saying that his toy should be spared, and he held himself responsible for its conduct. The Viceroy through Sir Henry Daly gave his consent. Now, Sir Ganpat Rao, with his enlightened views, discussed in the Council that for the maintenance of thorough peace and tranquility it is desirable to distribute the troops into the zillahs (*i.e.*, interior), and to establish military cantonments there. Two members who are conservative opposed the measure; but Sir Ganpat Rao with laudable energy and assiduity convinced them of the desirability of the plan and constituted cantonments at the following places, *viz.*, Bhilsa, Ujjain, Pichhore zillah, Bhandhere, Ambah, Bhind and Sheopur. The sites selected for the purpose are such as will command the whole territory and will check the dacoits of Bundelkund.

THE DUC D'ORLEANS' SHOOTING ADVENTURES.

IT has been announced that when the Duc d'Orleans' shooting party succeeds in bagging big game a French horn is sounded. The distinguished visitors must have blown their own trumpet pretty frequently during the past few days, as news which has reached Calcutta reports that several tigers have fallen to their rifles. On the 26th ult., when two more tigers were bagged, one of which was perfectly riddled with bullets before he succumbed, the Duc had an adventure which he will be able to speak of with pride when he returns to Europe. A correspondent says:—

On this day a tiger sprang suddenly out of some jungle into the open amongst the party, and leaped right into the howdah occupied by the Duc d'Orleans, who managed to get clear by sliding down behind by the elephant's tail. The tiger looked round, and then jumped on the ground, and made off without a shot being fired at him.

On the 30th March, a tiger, 9 feet 9 inches, was shot by Colonel De Perseval which, on dissection, was found to have the splinters of a shell lodged in his kidneys, liver and lungs, supposed to be from a shot fired by Dr. Forsyth ten days before.

On the 31st, another tiger was shot, bringing the bag up to eighteen. There is some fever amongst the camp followers, and the representative of the Nepaul Government with the party is also under the doctor's hands.

OFFICIAL PLURALITY IN INDIA.

POOH-BAH was the prince of pluralists; but in some of the native States of India there are officials who hold almost as many and as diverse appointments as did the Japanese dignitary of Gilbert's invention. A correspondent in a feudatory State acts simultaneously as treasury officer, subordinate judge of the first class, justice of the peace, collector of revenues and political assistant. Here is a catalogue of his woes:—

The Commissariat Officer wants to know why the chickens do not all weigh eight ounces when it has been ruled by the Commissariat Department that they ought to do so. The Comptroller asks why an anna stamp was not shown as issued, when it is clear from the accounts that the money was received. The district magistrate would be glad to know why a boy was whipped, when it appears that according to the provisions of law, he should have gone to jail. The sessions judge quite agrees in the finding of the Court, but thinks the costs should have been differently awarded. The officer commanding the Cavalry asks for an order allowing his grass cutter to cut the villagers' grass without paying for it, and so on *ad infinitum*. Fortunately I am blessed with a clerk who has a peculiar faculty for writing utterly unintelligible letters, and I can generally trust him to write an answer in perfect form, which will have to be considered by all the clerks in the various departments before they can send it on, and, as they do not like to say that they do not understand what looks so much like first-class official writing, the case is usually dropped, unless some over-zealous official should want to know all about it, in which case he is referred to the former correspondence on the subject.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, Captain E. M. Edmond, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Paul Bird
Rev M Sullivan
Mr W B Jackson
Rev Gilbert Karney
Mrs C Daniel
Miss Naden
Mr G F Patterson
Mr T [illegible] Booth
Col Jenkins
Mr and Mrs Mackleuburg and Miss Mackleuburg and two children
Mrs S Cole
Mr and Mrs W E Cooper
Miss MacInnes
Miss Hargreaves
Mr and Mrs Gavin Jones & child & Miss Gavin Jones
Mr Ritchie & Miss Ritchie
Miss Hamilton
Mr McClay
Miss Bromley
Mr E Tennent
Lord Ribbesdale
Mrs Jacob
Miss Beynon
Mr J F Finlay
Mrs Finch and child
Col and Mrs Wemyss and infant
Mr M Hughes
Maj-Genl and Mrs Lyster
Mrs Bennett
Mrs W G Betham
Mr Hegt

Miss Lyall
Mr W Cook
Mr Rhind
Mrs Bradburg and child
Rev and Mrs Poole
Mr Faulds
Mrs Woodhouse
Col the Hon N G Lyttleton
Miss Wortley
Mr Jehangir J Cursetjee
Mrs Jamieson
Mr T A Walker
Mr H Beadon
Mr K P Gadgil
Mr and Mrs John and three children
Miss A Simmonds
Sirdar Gurchurn Sing
Mr J Simpson
Major Wighton
Mr Fateh Chand Eswall
Mr B Reynolds
Mr S R Bartlett
Mrs Murray Bain and three children
Miss Bunce
Mr Benson
Mr A Clark
Mr Henderson
Dr White
Rev R R Mackay
Mr G Hughes
Mr H Starkey
Mr H C Blaker

FOR BRINDISI.

Mrs MacGregor
Mrs Osborne
Mr H A Hormarjee
Dr and Mrs Jex Blake
Miss Jex Blake
Mr MacCow
Mr G Evans Gordon
Col H A Hammond
Mr H E Wright
Mr G Adams
Dr J Burgess
Mr A H Smith
Mr W G Nicolson
Mr H S Beadon

Mr Bhagat Ram Sahni
Mr Whyte
Mr and Mrs Coplestone
Col T M Ward
Mr J W Reynolds
Mr C D Macleane
Capt and Mrs Warner
Mr Hugh C Bell
Mrs Parker
Miss Holt
Mr Birrell
Mr M Halliday
Mr Scott

FOR SUEZ.

Count H G Lynar
Mr H Cornell

FOR ADEN.—Surgeon J H Dawe.

LOWER GRADES OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

THE following rules for regulating admission into the lower grades of the Public Service, which are published in the *Government Gazette*, have been framed in supersession of all rules at present in force in this behalf, and indicate the intentions of Government so long as the rules are not modified:—

1. Except as hereinafter mentioned, these rules apply to all appointments in the Revenue and Judicial branches of the Public Service or departments subordinate thereto, as well as any other branches of the service above those of a menial character to which his Excellency the Governor in Council may, from time to time, declare them to be applicable by a Notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. They do not apply to persons already in the service, nor to graduates and others who have passed any special prescribed tests, nor to persons seeking employment in the Executive Police either on first appointment or on transfer to any post in the Police Department.

2. Hereafter no one will be eligible for employment in any appointment to which these rules apply, except—

(*a*) students who have passed an examination of the first or highest grade; that is to say, students who have passed the Bombay University School Final Examination in the subjects named in Rule 3, and students who have passed the Government of India Final Examination for European schools with the language named in Rule 4,

(*b*) holders of the second and third grade certificates of qualification which are mentioned in Rule 6,

(*c*) students who have passed any of the lower examinations of the Bombay University (Matriculation, the Previous Examination, or the First Examination for a degree) before September 1889,

(*d*) holders of first and second class certificates issued by the Educational Department under the old rules.

3. Students who pass the University School Final Examination will be eligible according to the class in which they pass for admission to the Public Service, on the following conditions, *viz*:—

(1) they must have taken Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, or Sindhi as their *second compulsory subject; and

(2) amongst their optional subjects, they must have passed in two of the following *viz.*, Natural Philosophy, Biology, Agriculture and drawing: Provided that a student who has passed the second grade examination of the Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art will be eligible if he passed in Natural Philosophy, Biology or Agriculture; and a student who has passed the Final Examination of the High School Agricultural Class will be eligible, if he passed in Natural Philosophy, Biology or Drawing.

4 Students who pass the Government of India Final Examination for European schools will be eligible for admission to the Public Service, provided they have passed the Examination with Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese or Sindhi as their * second language, or have offered one of these languages as an *optional subject and passed in it.

5 Students who have passed a first grade examination according to Rule 3 or 4 will be eligible for admission into English or vernacular offices, according to the languages in which they have passed.

6. Certificates of qualification under Rule 2 (*b*) will be given to students who pass an examination according to Schedule A. (second grade) or B. (third grade):—

The second grade certificate will qualify its holder for admission into an English or vernacular office, according to the language or languages in which the holder has passed.

The third grade certificate will qualify its holder for admission into an English, Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese or Sindhi office, according to the language in which the holder of the certificate has passed.

7. Excepting the Bombay University School Final Examination, the examinations for first, second and third grade certificates will be held by the Educational Department, and will until further orders be regulated by the following orders, *viz.*:—

(1). Examinations will be held every year at convenient centres, in September or as soon after as may be. The examinations will be held on dates (which will be the same for all the districts in a Division) to be fixed by the Educational Inspector and notified by the Collector three months before the examination.

(2). The Educational Inspector of the Division will superintend the examinations, and will appoint the Examining Committees, which will consist of a President and two or more members to be selected from officers of the Eductional or other Public Departments, or such representatives of non-Government schools as may be willing to serve.

(3). Applications for admission to an examination must be forwarded to the Educational Inspector or his Deputy on or before the 1st of August in each year. Each application must contain the name of the candidate in full and the name of the school (if any) from which the candidate is presented; and each application must specify the examination at which the candidate desires to appear, and the second language and the optional subjects (if any) to be taken up by the candidate. The Inspector will instruct a candidate to appear at a particular centre, in the event of there being any difficulty in examining him in the language he has selected at the centre he has chosen.

(4). Every male candidate must, before he is admitted to the examination, satisfy the Committee that he has completed his 17th year, and has not completed his 25th year. In the case of female candidates there is no restriction as regards age.

(5). The Educational Inspector will grant certificates to candidates who pass the examinations. Each first and second grade certificate must bear the holder's signature in English characters, and each third grade certificate must bear the holder's signature in the characters of his vernacular.

The Director of Public Instruction will publish annually in the *Government Gazette* a list of candidates who pass for certificates of each grade. The names will be arranged for the divisions or districts in order of merit, and the total number of marks obtained will be shown opposite each name.

7 No candidate who has once passed the examination and received a certificate will, under any circumstances, be allowed to re-appear for examination for a certificate of the same grade; provided that, with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, holders of certificates may be permitted to appear for examination in optional subjects added to the examination since the date of their passing.

8 Every candidate must pay a fee of Rs. 5 if a candidate for a first or second grade certificate, and of Rs. 2 if a candidate for a third grade certificate before the examination commences. Duplicate certificates may be issued by the Educational Inspector on his being satisfied that the original certificate is lost or destroyed, and on payment of a double fee.

(9). Detailed regulations, consistent with these rules, will, from time to time, be issued by the Director of Public Instruction to secure uniformity in the conduct of the examinations in the several Educational Divisions.

8. Holders of certificates will not be admitted to the Public Service until they have completed their 18th year.

9. Every person appointed to the Public Service in virtue of his eligibility thereto under these rules, will enter it, subject to the condition of passing any special examination required in the Department to which he is appointed.

* Urdu may be offered by candidates who desire employment in offices were Urdu is recognized as a vernacular.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE IN INDIA.

THE arrangements in connection with the Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion are now complete, and the following details of the scheme are published:—

The enrollment is to be open to all classes of Europeans and East Indians residing within a certain distance of Calcutta, to be defined by the Local Government, subject to the condition that no member of the Presidency Volunteer Battalion shall be allowed to enter the Reserve within one year of his resignation as an active volunteer. The Reserve is to be officered, in the first instance, by gentlemen who have held commissions in the Army or Volunteer forces; and who, on joining the Reserve and passing an examination under Section 5 of the Army Regulations for Indian Volunteers, may be promoted to a higher grade. Promotion from the ranks of the Reserve to the commissioned grade will necessitate qualifying by doing duty with an active corps. Officers for the Reserve will, in the first instance, be nominated by the officer commanding and afterwards elected. The uniform is to be *khakee*, the same as that now worn by European troops on active service, with bandoliers, knickerbockers and *putties*. Seven drills must be attended annually, and five shots fired at 100, 200 and 300 yards, hitting the target, four feet square, twice at least at each range. For men who comply with these conditions a capitation grant of Rs. 10 yearly will be sanctioned, and a grant of Rs. 5 is also sanctioned towards paying the cost of uniform. The shooting qualification, which is very easy, was suggested by the Commander-in-Chief. Members of the Reserve Battalion will undertake to maintain good order, and be always in readiness for service and to attend in uniform fully accoutred whenever summoned by a competent authority, save when prevented by duty to employer, by sickness, or by other unavoidable cause. The Battalion will be divided into district companies and sections.

ADULTERATED GHEE FOR THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION.

SINCE the passing of the "Ghee Act" there have been many prosecutions of petty dealers in Calcutta for adulteration of the clarified butter which forms such an important article of diet among natives. A chance is now offered of a prosecution on a much larger scale, for it is stated that the *ghee* purchased from contractors by Government for the Sikkim Expedition was found to be grossly adulterated. An up-country paper writes:—

Much of it still remains unused, and there should be no difficulty in securing a conviction of those who supplied it. A committee of officers may have passed it as a matter of routine in Calcutta, but they could scarcely be expected to detect the impurity. We recommend the matter to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, whose interest in the welfare of our native troops, particularly when on service, is well known. An excellent opportunity is offered of teaching army contractors a much-needed lesson.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF AYUB KHAN?

SIRDAR AYUB KHAN will most probably spend the hot weather at Murree. He stipulated, when surrendering to General MacLean at Meshed, that he should be allowed to reside in the Rawal Pindi District, but just now there is a difficulty in finding accommodation for him there. He is not likely to object to a hill climate during the summer months.

PRESENTATION TO A RAILWAY MANAGER.

ABOVE two or three hundred officials met in the Locomotive Office at Charbagh, Lucknow, on the morning of the 2nd inst., for the purpose of presenting a farewell address to Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Jenkins, B.S.C., late Agent of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company. The address was read by Mr. H. B. Hedesstedt, the Chief Engineer to the Company.

Colonel Jenkins said that it was extremely gratifying to him to be the recipient of such a flattering testimonial and of the promised souvenir. He said he had spent forty-one years in India, fifteen of which had been in the service of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway. On first accepting the appointment he had some misgivings as to the success of his administration, in consequence of his being quite a novice in railway working, but a kind letter from Mr. William Dent, the late chairman, assured him that with the able assistance he would at all times be sure to receive from Messrs. Lovell and Cooke, the then Chief Engineer and Locomotive Superintendent respectively and Mr. Hartwell, he need have no anxiety as to the conduct of his affairs. He had himself wished to remain in office till the end of the year, but his health would not admit of his doing so. Moreover, he had come out from England against the advice of his medical attendant and friends. He concluded by wishing all those present peace, prosperity and contentment.

EXCITING LEGAL CONTEST IN THE NORTH WEST.

THE Court of the District Judge of Fyzabad is the arena of an important and somewhat exciting contest, a suit having been instituted by the "heirs" of a Talukdar against twenty-six defendants, two of whom are leading local pleaders, one an extra Assistant Commissioner still in the service of Government, and the rest auction-purchasers, or their representatives. The following appear to be the circumstances under which the suit has been instituted:—

In 1876 part of the estate of the Talukdar was sold up by public auction in satisfaction of a decree against him in favour of the Land Mortgage Bank of India for more than a lack of rupees. The Talukdar protested alleging sundry material irregularities in the conduct of the sale by which his property had been sacrificed. After running the gauntlet of all the Courts in Oudh, in which he was unsuccessful in having the sale set aside, the Talukdar applied to her Majesty's Privy Council for special leave to appeal, but his application was dismissed. Meanwhile the property sold at public auction passed into the hands of the several auction-purchasers and their transferees who have been in possession from that time to this. The "heirs" of the Talukdar (for he himself is since dead) have now brought a regular suit against the above twenty-six defendants, claiming possession of the property sold, on the ground that the sale was illegal and, with respect to some villages, tainted with fraud; *illegal*, inasmuch as the villages which were sold in execution of decree were never mortgaged, nor attached prior to sale, nor proclaimed, as required by law; fraudulent, inasmuch as the Extra Assistant Commissioner, who was the selling officer, colluded with a Bengali Babu, a sham auction purchaser, and bought them for himself. They allege that by this understanding, which only came to their knowledge in April 1887, the property of the deceased Talukdar had been sacrificed for some two lakhs below its value. For the defendants the fraud and illegality are denied, and it is urged that the whole question of the proper or improper conduct of the sale having been decided by the Oudh Courts in 1876, the Civil Procedure Code provides a statutory bar by which they cannot be reopened, and that the suit, under colour of a claim for possession being really a suit to set aside a sale in execution of decree, should have been brought within one year from the confirmation of the sale, and not having been so brought is barred by limitation. The arguments on the preliminary point of limitation occupied two days last week: the Hon'ble Mr. Conlan, Mr. Jackson and Pundit Sunder Lal appearing for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Thomas and Sykes for the defendants. Judgment was reserved.

LADY DUFFERIN AT AGRA.

HER Excellency the Countess of Dufferin arrived at Agra on Saturday, and was received by his Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpore, Mr. Kaye (Commissioner), Mr. Finlay, and Major Martelli (Political Agent). Her Excellency, accompanied by Ladies Helen and Hermione Blackwood and Major Cooper, were the guests of his Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpore, who received her Excellency and drove her in his four-in-hand to his magnificently furnished residence, Hariperbat. Lady Dufferin visited the Female Medical School, and decided upon building a new lying-in-ward for the practical teaching of the female medical pupils. Ladies Helen and Hermione Blackwood, accompanied by Major Cooper and Sir John Tyler, inspected the Central Prison carpet factory. They next visited the Convent, where Lady Hermione had a pleasant conversation with Madame Bemudure, who was up at Simla last year, and gave lessons in music at the Convent.

TIGER SHOOTING IN THE TERAI.

MR. H. G. ROSS, C.S., the Commissioner of Kumaon and Garhwal, has been out shooting in the jungles of the Terai for the last few days during his visit to that place on a tour of inspection. His Highness Rajah Hurry Raj Singh, of Kashipur, accompanied the Commissioner in his excursions which were a complete success. Eleven tigers were bagged, besides many heads of small game. Rajah Hurry Raj Singh, while on his way back through the jungles, shot two more tigers, one of which was ten feet three inches in length. The Rajah is an excellent shot, like his late father, his Highness the Hon. Rajah Sheoraj Singh Bahadur, C.S.I., who was credited with being one of the finest sportsmen among the native nobility in India.

CONCERT AT EGUTPOORA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EGUTPOORA, APRIL 4.

A COMBINED tea meeting and sacred concert took place on Easter Tuesday at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel here. A large number sat down to tea, and thoroughly enjoyed the good things the ladies of Egutpoera had provided. After an interval the choir of the Wesleyan Choral Society opened the concert with the anthem "How Beautiful upon the Mountains," which was well rendered. A pianoforte solo by Miss Hunt and another by Mrs. Clutterbuck were admirably given. Two little ladies, Miss Milly Hallam and Miss Ada Alcock, sang and played very well indeed. Vocal duets by Mrs. W. and G. Osborne and Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson were carefully rendered. Mrs. Reading played and sang in her usually excellent manner, and with Mrs. Nicholson played a couple of pianoforte and organ duets, which were unquestionably the principal features of the evening. Miss Hallam was successful in a song "O Doubting Heart," and a Recitation by Mr. Charles Osborne, "The loss of the London," was well given. Mr. Walter Osborne sang "Have courage, my boy, to say not" very effectually. The choir closed the programme with another anthem "While the days are going by." The success of the entertainment reflected great credit on the ladies who got it up. The proceedings closed with the benediction.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MR. W. E. HART, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, was yesterday engaged in hearing a case in which a native contractor, named Manajee Nilojee, sued Mr. A. A. B. Banks, a Conductor in the P. W. Department, for Rs. 506-12-3 money alleged to have been advanced to the defendant.

Mr. Balcrishna Wassudeo appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Little, Solicitor to Government, for the defendant.

The plaint stated that in the month of December last, the plaintiff applied to Captain Spilsbury for some contract work connected with the Mahaluxmi Battery by whom he was referred to defendant. Plaintiff applied to the defendant, who promised to induce Govind Umajee, a contractor who had the work, to transfer the work to plaintiff at a profit of 5 per cent. To effect the transfer the defendant desired the plaintiff to pay him Rs. 500 to give to Govind Umajee as an advance. The money was paid accordingly to the defendant on the 16th December, 1887. The plaintiff, however, received no work, and when he called upon the defendant to fulfill his promise, the defendant refused to return the money or to obtain the work for him. Plaintiff under these circumstances prayed for a decree for Rs. 500 with Rs. 6-12 as interest, from the 16th December, at the rate of 9 per cent.

Mr. Balcrishna opened the case, stating the facts as above. He added that on the 23rd December the plaintiff attended at the defendant's house as he was requested to, as the contractor Govind Umajee refused to transfer the work and defendant offered to return the money. When the plaintiff presented himself the defendant ordered him away. Mr. Balcrishna referred to the proceedings which the plaintiff subsequently took, charging the defendant at the Girgaum Police Court with criminally misappropriating the money. The plaintiff was referred to a Civil Court, but before he could institute civil proceedings the plaintiff was prosecuted on a charge of attempting to bribe the defendant. The charge was dismissed, and in consequence these proceedings were commenced for the recovery of the money.

Mr. Little denied that there had been any such arrangement as had been alleged. He also denied that any sum of Rs. 500 was ever received by the defendant in consequence of any arrangement. The first that was ever heard of the claim was a letter from the plaintiff's attorney on February 1. Mr. Little said the suit was a malicious one in revenge of the prosecution the defendant instituted in the Criminal Court against the plaintiff for having attempted to bribe him.

Mr. Balcrishna then commenced the plaintiff's examination-in-chief. Nothing new was elicited in this examination.

His Honour asked why the plaintiff had not filed a suit for the recovery of the Rs. 500 when the Court opened after the Christmas holidays.

The plaintiff replied he had heard that he was about to be prosecuted for offering a bribe.

His Honour: Did you offer a bribe?

Plaintiff: No.

His Honour: Then you parted with, as you say, Rs. 500 and the defendant was prosecuting you and yet you did not file a suit: What was your reason?

Plaintiff: I had come to the Court premises, but did not file a suit. I do not know why I left the Court without doing so. It may have been I had no money to file it.

His Honour: Then insufficiency of funds was your only reason?

Plaintiff: Yes.

Mr. Little then cross-examined plaintiff, who admitted that Captain Spilsbury never himself referred him (witness) to Mr. Banks. It was stated in the plaint that Captain Spilsbury did. This was false. Witness saw Banks four times altogether at his house. He denied that the letter containing the Rs. 50 was given through Mrs. Banks. Witness also denied that he sent Mr. Banks any fruit on Christmas day.

Mr. Little then questioned witness with regard to the information he alleged he presented at the Girgaum Police Court charging Mr. Banks with misappropriating the Rs. 500. Witness said he did not know who wrote the information, he paid 8 as. for having it written. Mr. Little then drew the Court's attention to the fact that there was no date on the information except at the end, where it could be seen it was, dated 27th December 1888, and this mistake was then apparently attempted to be concealed by making a hole in the paper on the figures. This showed that the paper was written subsequently.

Witness could not say why no remarks appeared on the information as to why it was refused acceptance by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee. He never spoke to Govind Umajee about the Rs. 500.

In re-examination by Mr. Balcrishna witness said he had an entry of the payment of the money in his book. It was entered as paid in cash to Govind Umajee by the hands of Banks saheb. The entry was the last in the column.

The first witness on behalf of the plaintiff was a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway, named Luchman Gungajee, who said that he had known the plaintiff for the last 20 years. He knew the defendant whom he had seen three months. He deposed to having accompanied the plaintiff to Mr. Bank's house and witnessed the payment to the latter of Rs. 500. He went with the plaintiff to write a receipt for the money. The defendant refused to give a receipt, as it was for Govind Umajee to give one, as the money was for him. This conversation was in Hindustani. The defendant promised to obtain a receipt from Govind Umajee.

Witness did know that the defendant was an engineer in the Public Works Department. He knew why the money was paid, as the plaintiff had told him it was given for the defendant to induce another contractor to transfer some work to plaintiff.

Ramchandra Sadasco was next examined. He said he was a contractor and deposed to a conversation which took place three months ago at the Mahaluxmi Battery between the plaintiff and the defendant. The latter had informed the former that he could not carry out the arrangement, and then made an appointment with him for the evening.

In cross-examination witness said this was the only time he saw Mr. Banks.

Dewoobhai, a woman, stated that she lent the plaintiff Rs. 1,000 three months ago on the security of certain title-deeds. The entry of the loan was made by the plaintiff's Karkoon a month ago.

The next witness called was the Karkoon, who was examined and cross-examined. He said that he kept the plaintiff's books. There were no entries in the books about the interest, and the entry about the Rs. 1,000 was at the end of the column.

In commenting on the evidence Mr. Little first drew attention to the defendant's case. The defendant was a most respectable person and was a man of many years' service, having entered the department when young and on a small salary. He was now receiving a good salary of Rs. 450 a month, and was not likely to lay such a trap as the plaintiff tried to make out. Mr. Little further remarked that the first occasion the defendant recollected seeing the plaintiff was on the 16th December, when the latter asked to see him, but was told he should not go to his house. The next thing was the receipt of a letter on the 19th December containing Rs. 50. Evidence would show that the letter was left at the house by the plaintiff, who gave it to Mrs. Banks. The defendant opened the letter the same evening and found it contained Rs. 50. Mr. Little then narrated the proceedings which resulted in the receipt of this letter.

His Honour remarked that taking the plaintiff's own account it looked like a tribe and not as he desired to make out.

Mr. Little said that it was a bribe of Rs. 50 and not Rs. 500, as the plaintiff now tried to make out. Mr. Little then drew attention to the false document which was referred to in the early part of the case, and which the plaintiff said was an information filed in the Girgaum Police Court. The first time that the defendant ever heard anything of the claim was when he received an attorney's letter written on February 1st. After referring to several apparent contradictions in the evidence advanced by the plaintiff and the fact that it did not prove his case, Mr. Little concluded by saying that if the money had been paid it had been paid as a bribe. If it had been paid as a bribe it was not recoverable, but of course the defendant denied the receipt of any money other than Rs. 50.

Mr. Little then examined Captain Spilsbury, who spoke chiefly as to the circumstances attending the charge of bribery.

The case was then adjourned till Monday.

IRON ore exists in large quantities in many parts of Upper Burma, especially about Sagaing, and the natives in Thayetmyo collect the ore and convert it into iron in a very simple furnace, which is constructed on the slope of a river bank, and is very easily made. Abundance of charcoal for smelting can be obtained in the neighbouring forests without any expense, and in order to encourage the business diagrams of the furnace with full instructions for working it are published in the last *Burma Gazette*. Of late years the importation of iron has checked the business, but at one time during the reign of Mind on Nin, the last King of Burma, one village alone used to present him every year with 50,000 viss of iron as tribute, the iron being valued at Rs. 10 per 100 viss. The iron is said to be much better than that imported for making cleavers and daos, and is chiefly used in the shape by the Cutch boilers for cutting wood.

PROPOSED NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES FOR BOMBAY.

The report of the committee of the Corporation, appointed to consider the proposal to purchase the Cathedral High School for the purposes of a Town Hall and Municipal Offices, has been circulated. The committee consisted of the following members:—Major Gerald Martin, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Major H. O. Selby, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. G. Cotton, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Muncherjee C. Murzban, Col. G. Merewether, and Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas. The following is the report:—

Your committee have most carefully considered the scheme for the purchase of the Cathedral High School and the proposed additions to be made in order to convert the same into Municipal Offices and Town Hall. In doing so your committee have made use of the power given them under the resolution of the Corporation to take opinions outside their own body, and they wish to express their thanks to those professional gentlemen and others who have so cordially aided them with their views of the question. The following gentlemen were good enough to favour your committee with their opinions:—The Acting Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer, the Controller, the Assessor and Collector, the Clerk of the Corporation, Messrs. R. F. Chisholm, F.R.I.B.A.; J. Campbell, F.R.I.B.A., M.S.A.; D. Gostling, F.R.I.B.A.; W. Clerke, C.E.; J. Hargrave, M.I.C.E.; E. B. Carroll, and Arthur Crawford, C.S., C.M.G. As these opinions were given confidentially they cannot be published, but any member of the Corporation can see printed copies of them in the office of the Clerk of the Corporation, where will also be found a printed precis of the whole history of the scheme for Municipal Offices prepared by the Clerk of the Corporation and one of the members of the committee.

2. Your committee have decided that the proposed scheme is not one that they can recommend for the acceptance of the Corporation. They, however, wish it to be understood that they are not passing any opinion condemnatory of the work, or ability of the architect; they feel that he was placed in the difficult position of having to add a large structure on to a smaller, when the latter had been designed for a different purpose. Your committee are of opinion that the site is not such as the Corporation should endeavour to obtain. If the whole space at the junction of the two roads were available, there is probably no finer site in Bombay for such a building as the Corporation should erect, but the whole of the land is not procurable, and your committee consider that the configuration of the portion which is available, is decidedly bad, it is very irregular, and very confined. Your committee are of opinion that under such circumstances it is not possible to erect a building on a site of this shape, that would be a credit to the city. Nor whilst equally fine and convenient sites, of a better shape, with equally good foundations and wholly unencumbered with buildings are available, can your committee recommend the Corporation to go to the expense of purchasing buildings merely to pull them down.

3. The question of noise your committee do not think of vital importance, as it will be difficult (and more difficult every day as the city grows) to find spot in the town which is convenient and not more or less noisy; the question of noise will doubtless carry certain weight in deciding the relative positions of the rooms in any building for certain Municipal officers, but it cannot be of much importance in considering the site for a building which has to be conveniently situated for the public, and to which a number of people must have constant access.

4. Your committee are of opinion that a building added to the Cathedral High School in the manner suggested, and which must be a continuation of the school, and therefore in the same style, would not be effective. Looking down the Esplanade, it would slant to one side from the meeting of the two roads, and the other houses which would be seen as a continuation of the short wing of the High School on the opposite side, would also detract from the effect of the structure. The view from Rampart Row of the short wing and the back of the main building, broken by other houses would not be good. The shape of the site also necessarily causes the plan of the building to be very irregular and inconvenient, and from whichever way the wind may blow, one portion or other of the building cuts off the breeze from the remainder. Your committee consider that the Hall is not nearly large enough for a growing city like Bombay, and it must be remembered the Hall is not intended for Corporation meetings, but for public meetings of various kinds; the committee rooms are the places in which the Corporation and Town Council would meet. The position of the Hall also is not satisfactory; it is too much surrounded by the wings of the building itself and by other houses. It is cut off from the breeze on every side and would be very hot. Your committee consider that a most important part of the scheme is the Public Hall, and this should be of such a size that it may be of use to future generations. It will be no economy to spare money now, if after some years the building be found too small and not suitable to the requirements of the city. The primary object of the Hall is for public meetings, but your committee are of opinion that it might be made use of in many other ways, such as a public reading room and free library, when, perhaps, wealthy and generous citizens might be tempted to give funds, for the purchase of books. The organ in the present Town Hall, which is in far too cramped a position where it is, might be moved and be put in thorough repair, and perhaps even enlarged, and the Hall could be let for various purposes. Your committee simply mention these things to show that the Hall would be of great use to the citizens quite independently of public meetings. Your committee refrain from any remarks on the design from an architectural point of view, simply because they think it is needless to enter into a consideration of that subject, when they are of opinion that the shape of the plan is not such as will be convenient, and the surroundings of the position not such as likely to do justice to such a building as the Corporation should erect. There have been suggestions made as to the preparation of an alternative design which your committee have considered, but as they either do not get over the difficulty of the purchase of the High School, or, of even still more, shutting in the Municipal building, they have decided to reject them. There have been views expressed, that perhaps alterations might be made or another design called for, if only the sum at present available is to be spent, but your committee are most strongly of opinion, and are unanimous in that opinion, that it is not a desirable step, and that all thought of using the site should at once be abandoned, and that the sum itself is absurdly inadequate for a public building for this city.

5. Your committee consider that the school is not worth two lakhs of rupees to the Municipality. The scheme can only be patch-work at the best, and can, in their opinion, never be satisfactory.

6. Though the sole question to which the attention of your committee was directed, was what may be called the Cathedral High School scheme, yet as they have recommended the rejection of that scheme, they feel that the Corporation will not consider that they have exceeded their duties in venturing, as they will now proceed to do, to advice the Corporation on the steps that in the opinion of your committee should now be taken by the Corporation for the final settlement of this question.

7. Your committee have carefully reconsidered the whole question of site, and they unanimously recommend the Coporation to adhere to the site on the crescent opposite the Sailors' Home, which was spontaneously offered by Government and accepted by the Corporation (see the letter of the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, No. P 47 of 1886, P. W. D., dated 20th July, 1886).

8. When first the present building was taken by the Corporation, its monthly rent was Rs. 2,500, this was afterwards raised to Rs. 2,875, but about seven years ago, reduced to Rs. 1,400; the present lease will expire in about two years, when the rent will certainly be raised. Besides this payment of Rs.1,400 a month, the Corporation has during the last nine years set aside various sums from current revenue which, with interest, now amount to Rs. 6,09,760. This sum, as your committee have already stated, they deem wholly inadequate, and they recommend that any necessary balance be raised on loan for 60 years in accordance with the Resolution of the Corporation, No. 892, dated 28th July, 1887.

9. With regard to the cost of the buildings and Hall, your committee are not prepared to give definite figures, because they consider that the printed requirements issued at the last competition are manifestly in need of revision, and they recommend the Corporation as the first step, to appoint a small committee of experts of their own body to revise these requirements as well as the general terms of the competition hereinafter spoken of. This committee could then give an approximate estimate of the cost. As a rough guide, however, your committee attach tables (Appendix B) giving the actual cost of certain public buildings in Bombay and elsewhere. They also beg to point out that the various gentlemen who favoured them with opinions, gave rough estimates of the cost that in their opinions was necessary.

10. The next question your committee considered was that of obtaining new designs. This step should, in the opinion of your committee, immediately follow the acceptance of the report of the committees mentioned in para. 9 of this report. Your committee carefully discussed three courses—(*a*) To commission Mr. Chisholm to make new designs. (*b*) To have an open competition. (*c*). To have a limited competition of a few selected architects who have already established their names by the design and construction of handsome and well-proportioned buildings. Your committee unanimously recommend the last course, that is to say, to choose three, or say, four architects of note, give them the information necessary, and let them compete. Let Rs. 4,000 be offered to each one of them for their design, and let it be understood that the persons whose design is accepted, will carry out the work. Such competitions are not uncommonly conducted in this way. It is of no use having an open competition without payment, as it would produce nothing from first-rate men; it is of no use having an open competition with payment, as that would produce an enormous amount of designs, and mostly inferior, but a limited competition, such as proposed, with payment for the designs, should produce that which is required. Your committee, however, do not think it within their province to say anything as to who should be employed, as that is a matter for future consideration. They need hardly point out that the Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 16,000 so expended, would be a mere trifle compared to the magnitude and importance of the work.

11. After a design so obtained has been accepted by the Corporation and approved by Government, your committee think that the Corporation should again approach Government and ask that a considerable space round the Municipal buildings should be kept open, the Corporation binding itself to maintain such space as a public garden and pleasure ground. They think that if Government found the Corporation were prepared to erect a really fine building on the magnificent site, they would see the desirability of keeping an open space round it (in this connection see chairman's letter to Government, No. 715, dated 24th August, 1886, and the reply of Government, No. 94 P, dated 5th October, 1886, P. W. D).

12. Your committee desire to recapitulate their suggestions. (1.) That the present proposal regarding the Cathedral High School be rejected. (2). The appointment of a small committee of experts to revise the schedule of requirements, &c., and to give an approximate estimate of cost. (3). A limited competition of selected architects. (4). An open space round the Municipal buildings.

In conclusion, your committee beg to reiterate their opinion that the sum to the credit of the building fund is wholly inadequate, and to express their opinion that if the Corporation be not now prepared to erect an office and hall, that will be a beauty to the city, they had better take no further steps at present, but allow the building fund to accumulate at interest, rather than waste it on an insufficient and unsatisfactory building.

The following statement appended to the report shows the cost of town halls and municipal offices in England:—

Names of Cities.	Description of Buildings.	Cost of in Sterlings.	Cost in Rupees at the present rate of Exchange.
Manchester	....	1,000 000	1,50,00,000
Glasgow	Old Town Hall	100,000	15,00,000
	New Offices	250,000	37,50,000
Rochdale		150,000	22,50,000
Leeds	Town Hall	130,000	19,45,000
	Municipal Offices	100,000	15,00,000
Bradford	Municipal Offices	140,000	21,00,000
	Proposed Extension	100,000	15,00,000
Wakefield		80,000	12,00,000
Liverpool	Offices	140,000	21,00,000
Birkenhead	Offices	40,000	6,00,000
Birmingham	Offices	200,000	30,00,000
Vienna	Town Hall	750,000	1,12,50,000

The following statement shows the length of frontage, mean height and costs, exclusive of land, of various public buildings in Bombay:—

Names of Buildings.	Length of frontage.	Height.	Mean height.	Cost.
				Rs.
Sailors' Home	274 ft. 97 "	77 ft & 57½ ft	67 ft	3,66,629
Government Central Press (New Building)	257 " 177 "	114 " & 64 "	29 "	..
Mechanics' Institute	70 " 49 "	74 ft	74 "	1,25.000
New Secretariat	465 " 150 " 140 "	158 ft & 100 ft	129 "	1260844
University Hall	123 " 70 "	105 " & 86 "	95 "	3,79,339
University Library. Do. Clock Tower	163 " 121 "	111 " & 257 " in the middle	184 "	6,32.120
New High Court	460 " 170 "	180 ft & 125 ft	152½ "	1644528
Public Works Offices	290 " 58 " 100 "	118 " & 68 "	93 "	4,14,484
Telegraph Offices	252 " 55 ft & 90 ft	73 " & 93½ "	83 "	2,44,697
New High School	455 " 127 "	85 " & 65 "	75 "	5,67,576
School of Art	273 " 50 " 50 "	60 " & 70 "	65 "	1,91,490
Bori Bunder Station and Offices	347 " 224 "	84 " & 168 "	126 "	..

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic steamer Peshwa, Captain J. Carson, will sail to-day for Calcutta and the coast ports, laden with a general cargo and ten deck passengers on board.

The s.s. Friary, 1,505 tons, Captain T. R. Evans, cleared yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

The P and O Steamer Khiva, 1,453 tons, Captain E Crew, from Hongkong (March, 17) arrived in port on Wednesday with extra mails, a general cargo, and about 214 deck passengers for Jeddah and Bombay.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Malda, 1,268 tons, Captain E. H. Howell, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and the Coast ports, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. H. Marriott, for Cananore; Mr. J. G. F. Marshall, for Tuticorin; and two deck, for Coast ports.

The B I S N steamer Busheer, Captain J W Skinner, from Marmagoa and Ratnagiri, arrived in port yesterday morning, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr and Mrs Nunes, Messrs Reid and Campbell, two second-class native passengers, and 302 on deck.

I. M. S. PATRICK STEWART.

The Government cable steamer, I M S Patrick Stewart, Captain W A Tindall, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Karachi. She comes on one of her biennal trips for repairs, and will shortly dock, returning to her usual telegraph duty at Karachi in about a fortnight. She left Karachi with Government stores and the following passengers on the 2nd instant:—Mr. B. T. and Mrs. and Master Ffinch, Director of Persian Gulf Telegraphs, Mr. and Mrs. Herbage, Traffic Manager, P. Gulf Telegraphs; Lieutenant Brownrigg, 28th Bombay Infantry; Surgeon Masone, 3rd Belooch Regiment; Apothecaries De Lima and Machado, Mr. J. Hughes, Mr. Quanbrough, Mrs. Brayson, Mrs. Critchell, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. McMullen, and about 45 men, 30 women, and 21 children, being military details and men belonging to the Ordnance Telegraph Departments.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Titania	2011	Garofolitch	C	F. Janni & Co.
" Tanjore	1402	Paine	C	P. & O. Co.
" Belgravia	3274	G. C. Boothby	D	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Hajeen	1842	Newey	E	K. Nixon & Co.
" Clan Macdonald	1717	W. J. Rule	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Cairo	1112	E. Elliott	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Brocadaile	1416	J. Notman	H	K. Nixon & Co.
" Waverly	2022	Calvert	K	K. Nixon & Co.
" Inishowen Head	1986	T. McCalmont	L	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Kirby Hall	1757	G. D. Pearse	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Arara	2666	Mackinlay	N	K. Nixon & Co.
" China	1394	B. Fletcher	O	K. Nixon & Co.
" Friary	1505	T. R. Evan	P	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Athens	1493	Robertson	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Recta	1912	Grate	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
" P. Hendrik	2041	Collin	..	Visram Ebram.
" Storm Queen	1374	Irwin	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Hampstead	1448	Jones	..	K. Nixon & Co.
" Lancaster	1147	J. T. Leggett	..	Captain.
" Chenister	1303	W. J. Sheldrake	..	R. Bomonji
" Foyle	1584	H. Gasson	..	R. Bomonji.
" Kt. of St. John	2296	Bevis	..	K. Nixon & Co.
" Twickenham	1603	Cox	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
5	Busheer (s)	Skinner	Marmagoa.
	I. M. S. Patrick Stewart	Tindall	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	Malda (s)	Howell	Calcutta.
	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.

The following vessels sail to-day:—
Steamer Friary, for Havre.
" Peshwa, for Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Recta, for Antwerp and Dunkirk.
" Glenmorven, for Dunkirk and Havre.
" Busheer, for Marmagoa, &c.
" Siam, for London, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 3.

Hamilton, Lt-Col, Madras, 2nd Cavalry, H C, on sick leave, from Mominabad.

April 4.

Weir, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, I M S, on leave, from Ghazipur.

Lewer, Surgeon-Major, Madras, Medical Staff, on leave, from Bangalore.

Macdonald, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, I M S, on leave, from Dehra Dun.

April 5.

Boileau, Colonel, Bengal, Deoli Force, on leave, from Deoli.

Brownrigg, Lieut, Bombay 28th Pioneers, on duty, from Quetta.

Davidson, Surgeon, Bombay, I M S, on duty, from Kaira.

Griffiths, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, I M S, on sick leave, from Ferozpore.

Wemyss, Lt-Col, Bengal, 24th Panjaub Infy, on furlough, from Sialkote.

Hildebrand, Major, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Simla.

Macmullen, Lt-Col, 13th Bengal Lancers, on furlough, from Bareilly.

DEPARTURES.—April 4.

Weir, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, I M S, on leave, to England.

Kirby, 2nd Lieut, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Agra.

Shelly, Lieut, Bengal, R E, on leave, to Simla.

Burney, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.

Whylock, Lt, Bombay, Gloster Regt, on duty, to Deolali.

April 5.

Dunbar Stuart, Lieut, Madras, 3rd N I, to join, to Madras.

Lewer, Surgeon-Major, Madras, Medical Staff, on leave to Kashmir.

Caulfield, Lt, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Burma.

Holmes, 2nd Lieut, Madras, Staff Corps, to join, to Trichinopoly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 6th April, 1888.

1. The Tennent's Memorial Challenge Cup for Marksmen will be fired for on Saturday, the 7th instant, at Coorla. Distance 300, 500, and 600 yards. 7 rounds at each distance.

2 The competition for the Presidency Medal will take place at Coorla on the 9th instant. An Officer and Sergeant of the Corps are required to form a committee. The following is the roll of competitors:—Vol T Murray, "A" Co; and Sergt T Smith, "A" Co; Sergt E Thomas, "B" Co; Lt T M English, "B" Co; Vol W Warner, "B" Co; Corpl W G Nicoll, "B" Co; Capt R S Brown "B" Co; Vol W H Main, "B" Co and Vol J Waller, "B" Co; Vo; P Boylett, "C" Co; and Vol E W Fido, "C" Co; Qr-Mr-Serjt W Watkins, "D" Co, Vol C Major, "D" Co; Sergt S Myer, "D" Co; Sergt H Black, "D" Co; and Vol W Stephens, "D" Co; Lt D J Sharp, "E" Co, Vol G B Stacey, "E" Co, Sergt L Crowley, "E" Co; Serjt-Major W F Melvill, "E" Co; Le A R Sharp, "E" Co; and Sergt J H Prescott, "E" Co; Lieut T W English, "I" Co; Cadet C Stephens, "M" Co; Trooper L Forrest, B L H, T St Major T W Cuff, B L H and Sergt, Mac Dowell.

3. It is requested that all Rifles in possession of Volunteers may be returned to head-quarters for inspection by the Chief Civil Master Armourer.

4. The following extract from General Orders is published for information.

Bombay, Castle 26th March, 1888.

No. 161—Bo Vol Rifle Corps—The following promotion is made:—

To be Major Captain, R S Brown.

5. The following extract from District Orders is published for information:—

Bombay, Wednesday 4th April 1888.

No. 752—Under the provisions of para. 1591, Army Regulations India Vol. II, Part II, Discipline, previlege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officer as follows.—

Captain H. Hodgkinson, 1st North Lancashire Regiment, Adjutant Bo. Vol. Rifle Corps, 60 days, from 15th inst., inclusive.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified:—

6. The Carbines in possession of members are to be returned to head-quarters with the least possible delay.

By order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Cor ps

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 5.)

Military Department.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate:—Surgeon-Major B C Keelan, I M S, Civil Surgn, Hyderabad.

Southern Maratha Ry Vol Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made, with effect from the 20th March, 1888:—Capt G S Nicholson, 1st Battn Royal Fusiliers, to be Adjt.

The following promotions in the Commissariat Dept are ordered to have effect from 21st Feb 1888 vice Major E C Elliston, Assist Commissary Genl, fourth class, returned to the Bengal Presidency:—Capt W J Orr, Depy Assist Commissary Genl, first class (acting Assist Commissary Genl, fourth class), to be Assist Commissary Genl, fourth class.

Lieut E J Carter, Depy Assist Commissary Genl, second class, to be Depy Assist Commissary Genl, first class.

The services of Surgn C Monks, I M S, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Dept.

The undermentioned medical officers having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgns-Major from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Surgns J MacGregor, M D, A K Stewart, W G Hume Henderson, Kharshedji Ardeshir Dalal, MB, and H W Butler Boyd, 31st March 1888.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Col V Birch, S C, Lieut J E Barry, S C, and Capt J R C Domvile, S C.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Capt A L B Hughes, S C, four months, private affairs; Col A T Moore, CB, V C., S C, on private affairs till 28th July, 1888; and Surgn C F Willis, MB, I M S, two months, medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

Mr T S Hamilton is appointed, on his return to duty, to act as Assist Judge in the Surat Dist for the Broach Collectorate till further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr Hamilton with all the powers of a Dist Judge within the portion of the Surat Dist in the executive charge of the Collr of Broach, and to direct that he shall ordinarily hold his Court at Broach.

The Govr in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr Hamilton, to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Surat Sessions Divn, and to direct that he shall try all cases which may be committed to him for trial by the Magistrates in the Broach Dist.

Mr A H Plunkett, City Magistrate, Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 16th April next.

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, Act Chief Presy Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, from the 21st April 1888, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Rao Saheb Shankar Bhalchandra Bapat is appointed to act as City Magistrate of Poona during the absence of Mr. Plunkett, or till further orders.

The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature has granted to Mr. C E Fox, Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts, and taxing Officer, furlough for nine months and twelve days from 20th April nex, and on the expiration of that furlough and in continuation of it, extraordinary leave without allowances for a period not exceeding two months.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court to have effect during the absence of Mr Fox, or until further orders:—Mr G H Farran, Assist Commissioner for Taking Accounts and Taxing Officer, to act for Mr Fox; and Mr A K Oliver to act for Mr Farran.

Mr Mulchund Nirbhdas has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to be Clerk of the Subordinate Civil Court of Hala in the Hyderabad Dist, vice Mr Nembhr aj Maluksing, promoted and transferred.

Educational Department.

Mr J T Hathornthwaite, MA, Acting Principal, Elphinstone College, is granted eighteen months' furlough to Europe from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Revenue Department.

Rao Bahadur Vinayakrao Ranguath Purandhare, Dist Depy Collr, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from 2nd April 1888, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Gururao Ramchandra Makasi to act as Dist Depy Collr, Belgaum, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Gurshidappa Virbasappa Gilganchi, or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Rango Ramchandra Bhardi to act as Dist Depy Collr, Dharwar, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Vinayakrao Rangnath Purandhare, or till further orders.

Mr H L Holland, Assist Supt, Poona and Nasik and Southern Maratha Country Revenue Surveys, is allowed furlough for one year.

Public Works Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that the late Col A R Seton, R E, should be considered to have held the temporary rank of Suptdg Engr, Class I, during the period he was Suptdg Engr, West of India Coast Defences, viz, from 23rd Oct to 12th Nov 1887.

Mr T D Little should be considered to have reverted to temporary Suptdg Engr, Class II, during the same period.

(Railway.)

Mr A F Johnston, Overseer, P W D, attached to the Bellary-Kistna Railway, passed in the Punjab language in accordance with the tests laid down in Bengal Army Regulation, Sec 24, paras 19 and 24, as reconstructed by G O 79 of 1881.

Miscellaneous Appointments, &c.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Mahadev Waman Bhat, BA., LLB, as a Vakil of the High Court.

In supersession of this Office Notification, dated 13th Jan 1888, the following promotions are made vice Khan Saheb Miankhan Ahmedkhan, sub pro tem second grade Inspr of Police, retired:—Rao Saheb Mansukhram Mulji is confirmed in the third grade, and appointed to be sub pro tem second grade Inspr of Police; Rao Saheb Ranchorlal Mansukhram is appointed to be sub pro tem third grade Inspr of Police; Rao Saheb Krishnarao Gajanan is confirmed in the fourth grade; Rao Saheb Sadalsing Jalamsing is appointed to be fifth grade Inspr of Police and to be sub pro tem fourth grade; and Azam Udeyshankar Dayashankar is appointed to be sub pro tem sixth grade Inspr of Police, and to do duty, in the Broach Dist.

Messrs J Davidson and C E Frost respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assist Collr, Nasik, on the 19th inst.

A'zam Laxuman Narsing, Aval Karkun of the Bhusaval Taluka, acted as Mamlatdar of the Jalgaon Taluka in the Khandesh Dist from the 11th to 16th Jan 1888, both days inclusive, during the absence on privilege leave for two months of Rao Saheb Balkrishna Ramchandra Tipnis.

The following appointments are made consequent on the return from long furlough of Rao Saheb Bhagvant Narsinh Jog and the appointment of Rao Saheb Shankar Balchandra Bapat as acting City Magistrate, Poona:—Rao Saheb Bhagavant Narsinh Jog at the expiration of his furlough to do duty as Mamlatdar of Igatpuri in the Nasik Dist; Rao Saheb Ganesh Chimnaji Wad, B A, to act as Mamlatdar of Junnar with first class powers as a Magte during the absence of Rao Saheb Shankar Balchandra Bapat; and Khan Saheb Hiraji Framji on being relieved by Rao Saheb Jog at Igatpuri to act as City Mamlatdar, Poona.

Rao Saheb Bhikaji Ganesh is appointed 4th grade Head Accountant of Kolaba, continuing to do duty at Poona until further orders.

Mr Krishnarao Trimbak acted as Mahalkari of Modasa from 24th Aug to 12th Oct 1886 inclusive, during the absence of Azam Devshankar Nabhulal.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Thursday, March 26, 1888.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ years Divd.	
Agra Bank, Ld. ...	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla...	100	5 p.ct.	146
Bank of Bengal ...	500	5 p.ct.	887½
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	140
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4 p.ct.	130
Delhi & London Bank	£25	10 p.ct.	140
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	125
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4 p.ct.	110
National Bank of India...	£12	2 p.ct.	124
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	108
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	46 p.ct.	106
Simla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	...
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)...	100	4 p.ct.	70

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	100	......	...
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct.	25
Alipore Coal Co.	100	5	105
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	7 p. ct.	175
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	y 5 p.ct.	92
Bengal Coal Co.	1000	6 p. ct.	1,560
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	≴12-6	......	15¾
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	8
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	83
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	7½ p.ct.	1,600
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y nil.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 11p.sh	280
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	73
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5	89
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	15 p. ct.	170
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	96
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.	116x
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	1½ p. ct	98
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	8 p.ct.	107
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	3 p. ct.	98
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	105
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p.ct.	62
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	80
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 8 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	4 p. ct.	111
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	50
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	50
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	85
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	355
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	3 p. ct.	225
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	56
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	220
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	117
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2 p. ct.	88
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	2ad
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	108
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.	91
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p.ct.	110
Kanknarrah C.	59	nil.	55
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	4 p. ct.	70
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	286
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p.ct.	155
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p.ct.	120
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	80
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	117
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	4 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	36
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y5 p. ct.	60
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	54
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2 p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	79
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	59
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.	117
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	115
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	16 p. ct.	170x
Watson's Patent Press	100	5 p. ct.	88

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are remedies which should invariably be taken by travellers in search of health, pleasure or business. Many deleterious influences are constantly at work in foreign climes, tending to deteriorate the health; these and the altered conditions of life will entail on those who travel the necessity of carefully attending to early symptoms of disease, and they will find the use of these remedies to be highly necessary, the action of the Pills being purifying and strengthening and of great service in cases of fever, ague, and all inflammatory diseases, whilst the Ointment is a sovereign cure in cases of piles, bad legs, bad breasts, wounds and ulcers. Holloway's remedies do not deteriorate by change of climate.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	735
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	810xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
Exchange Bank.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£163
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161¾

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1015
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,300
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	905
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	162½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	625
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	95
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	..	250
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1175
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	325
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	195
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	71½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	405
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	500
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	280
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 70	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	P	650

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown& Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	200 150
Badham Pile &Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	157
Bapty Co., Ld.	.525		185	Rs. 11	40
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	0
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	2,000	..	100
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	95
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,075
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	765
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	104½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	–	520
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	67
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	9½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	361
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	96
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	R 19	335
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	115
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	6
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,280
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	197
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		D	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		00	500	Rs. 25	450
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	100
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	335
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590xd
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	520
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	350
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	865xd
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	1,000
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 32	925
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	760xd
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	635
Cocria S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	570xd
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	350	Rs. 500	500
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1000
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	740
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	170
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	–	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	–	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	–	800
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	655
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	625 805
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1300
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	550
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	250	250	Rs. 15	290
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	500	500	Rs. 25	640
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	500		420
Increased	1,483	250	250	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	200	–	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,125
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	760
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	695
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	895
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	143
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½		1,000	Rs. 12	2,150
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	480
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	162½
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,510
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,260
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	100	100		10
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	730
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	420
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 25	532½
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	110
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,000	1,000	...	990
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189		125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 82	955
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	965
Sasson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	300
Sholapore S.& W.Co Ld.		1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,180xd
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INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMIPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations. Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods,

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*a*
Deewa
Callian Junction*ab*
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*a*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*a*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*a*
Naidongree
Chaligaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
isowlee
Bulgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*ab*
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Seuri
Sohagpore*ad*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*ab*
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*a*
Karli
Kunkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*bdd*
Loonee
Oorooleo
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond*b*
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartrus
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Jullum*b*
Sheagaum*a*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapo
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergau
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah*b*
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Ra
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*ac*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*abc*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedacherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chickagur
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunian
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Doongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*d*
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*a*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*a*
Bajwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad
Mehmooda
Barairee
Ahmedabad*b*
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharragbora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandur*a*
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad-Secunder a bad

STATIONS ON THE BHA NAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do.
City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhoraji
Sanashr
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction or
c From 5 to 13 minutes for Refreshment
d 40 minutes for Dinner
30 minutes for Dinner.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

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FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S CAMPAIGN WATCHES

Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices :—

	Rs.
II. qly., Metal open-face keyless lever ...	16
„ Metal hunting keyless lever ...	17
„ Metal cut hunting keyless lever ..	18
„ Silver open-face keyless lever ...	28
„ Silver hunting keyless lever ...	29
„ Silver cut hunting keyless lever .	30
Guarantee One Year.	

	Rs.
I. qly, Metal open-face keyless lever ...	20
„ Metal hunting keyless lever ...	21
„ Metal cut hunting keyless lever...	22
„ Fine silver open-face keyless lever.	35
„ Fine silver hunting keyless lever.	38
„ Fine Silver cut hunting keyless lever	40
Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.	

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches,** and the unparallelled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection.**

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

FAVRE LEUBA & C° BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

In Open-face Case, Rs. 16 & 20.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHES, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
„ KEMP & Co., Bombay.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS
CANNING WORKS MANCHESTER.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

THE "WATERBURY" PERFECT TIME-KEEPER.

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

WHAT THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS OF GREAT BRITAIN SAY OF THE "WATERBURY."

The WATCHMAKER (London) says :—"Guaranteed to give a maximum of results in time-keeping at a minimum of cost."

The MANCHESTER EXAMINER says :—"A splendid time-keeper."

The MANCHESTER COURIER says :—"They are admirable time-keepers."

The BIRMINGHAM POST says :—"Keeps accurate time, and is a good-looking and handy watch."

The GLASGOW HERALD says :—"A good time-keeper."

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The LEEDS MERCURY says :—"Keeps excellent time."

The SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH says :—"Never has a better article been produced for the money."

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The BRISTOL TIMES AND MIRROR says :—"Handsome in appearance, and a marvel of horological mechanism."

The BRISTOL OBSERVER says :—"A surprisingly good watch."

The NORTHERN EVENING EXPRESS says :—"A marvel of cheapness, and a good time-keeper."

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Rs. 8-8.

The EDINBURGH EXPRESS says :—"It keeps time wonderfully."

The PICTORIAL WORLD says :—Our own experience is that the watch is perfectly reliable."

The FREEMAN'S JOURNAL (Dublin) says :—"Serviceable to all. Altogether a capital article."

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The BELFAST NEWS LETTER says :—"An excellent time-keeper."

The BELFAST NORTHERN WHIG says :—"An excellent and reliable time-keeper."

The WEEKLY TIMES (London) says :—"The famous Waterbury—a favourite all over the world for accuracy and good appearance."

THE WATERBURY WATCH
IS A
KEYLESS (Stem-Winding)
DURABLE
RELIABLE
ACCURATE
TIME-KEEPER.

It runs 28 hours with one winding.
It regulates to a minute a month.
It rarely gets out of order.
It never costs more than One Rupee to repair.
Every Watch is guaranteed for TWO YEARS.

To obtain a Waterbury call at SOUNDY & Co., LD., or at the Office of the Company, 79, Medows Street, or send order by post to WATERBURY, 'BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, or ALLAHABAD,' a Watch will be sent by return post free.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a WATERBURY WATCH, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.C." OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

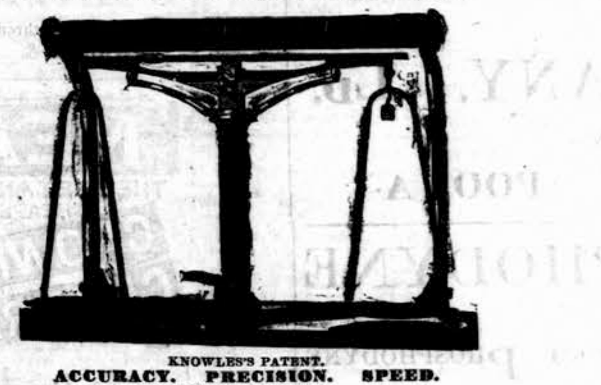
S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

NEW YARN BALANCE,

FOR THE USE OF
SPINNERS, DOUBLERS, & YARN BUYERS.
Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.



KNOWLES'S PATENT.
ACCURACY. PRECISION. SPEED.
MADE ALSO AS A
CHEMICAL AND DISPENSING BALANCE.

Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a gramme.* The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and *at the Dispensing Counter alike.*

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

THOMAS KNOWLES, Chapeltown, Turton, Near BOLTON, ENGLAND.

FER BRAVAIS. THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.

The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

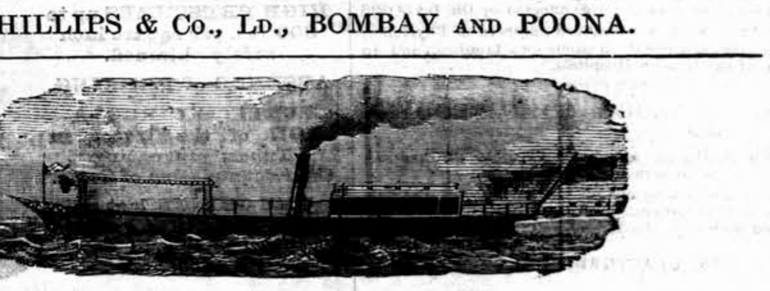
The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" of March 1877 says:—"FER BRAVAIS is a "*remarkably valuable preparation. It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and does not blacken the teeth. An eminent London Physician writes to us: 'I have given it in cases in which no other form of Iron could be taken; it is the best preparation of Iron I have met with.'*" *Taken readily by children.*

INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.
Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment).
LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).

To be obtained of TREACHER & CO.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.



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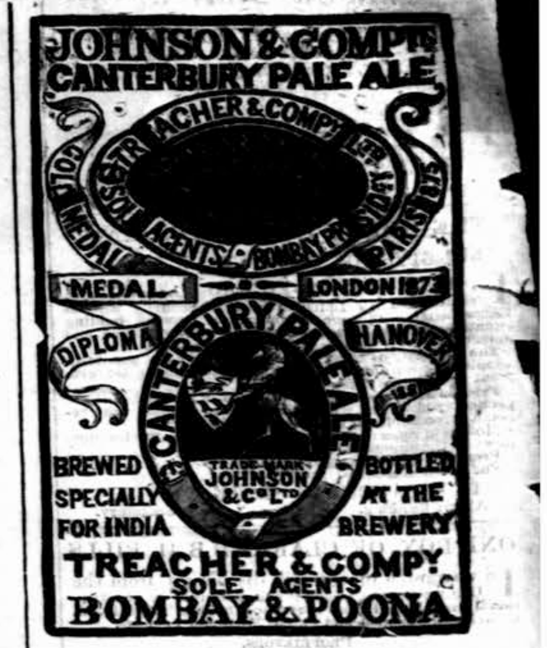
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

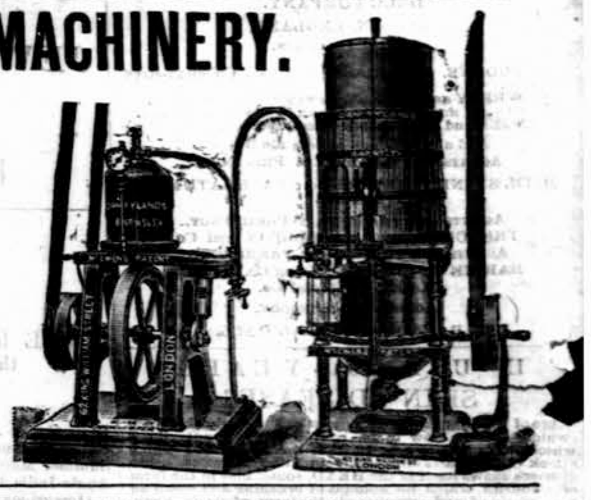


SODA WATER MACHINERY.

(McEWEN'S PATENT.)
THE MOST ECONOMICAL and BEST IN THE WORLD.
SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials. 50 per cent. in Power.
Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.

McEWEN'S PATENT
RAPID PARAGON FILLER.
Only Filler which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.
OVER 2,250 ALREADY SOLD

SOLE MAKER—
DAN RYLANDS,
Barnsley, England.
CATALOGUES FREE.



BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

FULL PARTICULARS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN THIS PAPER.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS,

and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, other forms of DIARRHŒA, OFFENSIVE BREATH, BLOTCHES OF THE SKIN, DEPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, RESTLESSNESS, WASTING, &c., &c., have their appropriate remedy in

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER has been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1850.

It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.

In cases of General debility, especially that form of weakness, bodily and mental, arising from a prolonged residence in a warm climate, it has proved itself of the utmost value. In convalescence from long standing Malarious and other Fevers, Affections of the Spleen, Worms and loss of appetite, its benefits have been most signal.

☞ We should add that an indubitable proof of the great value of this wonderful remedy is the various imitations which are being made.

Please observe that it is prepared only by Messrs. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at their MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M.D., and is procurable from Medicine vendors all over India at Rs. 4-0, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 1-8 a bottle. Every bottle is capsuled and bears on its labels the fac-simile of our signature, to imitate which is felony.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.
ORDINARY GRAVITY.
Trade ▲ Mark
Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.
Trade ◆ Mark
Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT
Trade ◆ Mark
Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.

Guyot's Tar SOLUTION

(Goudron Guyot)

Destroys all bad germs in impure water as it purifies the blood. Immediate relief is obtained in cases of

DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
FEVERS
CHOLERA
LIVER COMPLAINTS
PRICKLY-HEAT
SKIN DISEASES

by using
Guyot's Tar Solution
internally and externally.

It is successfully employed in all diseases for wich resinous products are resorted to, such as

COLDS
PHTHISIS, ASTHMA
CATARRH
THROAT AFFECTIONS
AND BLADDER

See that each bottle bears E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours.

Instruction for use with every bottle.

E. Guyot

Manufactory:
MAISON L. FRERE, 19, RUE JACOB, PARIS
Agents in **Bombay**: Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, COOPER MADON & Co.

GRATIS AND POST FREE

WRITE TO-DAY.

EVERY MAN suffering from Nervous Exhaustion, General Debility, HYPOCHONDRIASIS, Melancholia, or any sign of premature decline of Vital Energy, consequent upon overstrain, should write at once for a new Pamphlet, entitled "Galvanic Electricity," just issued by Mr. C. B. HARNESS, on the marvellously successful treatment of these & kindred diseases by his Appliances.

Sent under cover, post free. **Note the address** *lest you forget it, and write at once to the*

MEDICAL BATTERY CO. Limited,
52, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.